

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3126.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

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PLANTERS MEET

Eighteenth Year of the Associa-
tion's Good Work.

SOME ABLE REPORTS READ

Election of Officers—Mr. Morrison
on Cultivation—Fertilizers—
Cane Diseases.

The eighteenth annual session of the
Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association
met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock
in the Assembly hall on Nuuanu street.
The meeting was called to order by
President H. P. Baldwin. Upon roll
call it was found that all the planta-



MANAGER HUGH MORRISON.
(Makawell.)

tions were represented, with thirty-five
members present. The minutes of the
seventeenth annual meeting of the as-
sociation were read and approved.

The following report of Secretary C.
Polte was then placed in the hands of
members in printed form:

STATEMENT OF HAWAIIAN SUGAR
CROP, 1898-1899.

The following statement is from Oc-
tober 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899:
BY ISLANDS—HAWAII.

Waiakae Mill Co.	9,191
Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Co.	932
Hilo Sugar Co.	6,880
Onomea Sugar Co.	8,404
Peepee Sugar Co.	7,350
Honolulu Sugar Co.	4,968
Kakala Plantation Co.	8,980
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	5,337
Ookala Sugar Co.	3,564
Kukui Plantation Co.	1,748
Kukui Mill Co.	1,732
Hamakua Mill Co.	6,081
Paauhau Plantation Co.	7,529
Honokaa Sugar Co.	9,111
Pacific Sugar Mill	4,650
Niuli Mill and Plantation	2,226
Halawa Plantation	1,049
Kohala Sugar Co.	4,119
Union Mill Co.	1,668
Haw Mill (R. R. Hind)	1,222
Beecroft Plantation	609
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation	7,732
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	11,318
L. Chong (at Pahala)	839
Total	117,239

MAUI.

Kipahulu Sugar Co.	1,931
Hamakua Plantation	2,026
Hana Plantation Co.	3,175
Haiku Sugar Co.	4,965
Pala Plantation	6,268
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar	16,621
Wailuku Sugar Co.	7,412
Olowalu Co.	1,502
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	10,589
Total	64,389

OAHU.

Waimanalo Sugar Co.	2,352
Heala Agricultural Co., Ltd.	2,191
Lale Plantation	494
Kahuku Plantation Co.	7,008
Waianae Co.	3,506
Ewa Plantation Co.	24,334
Oahu Sugar Co.	7,935
Total	45,820

KAUAI.

Kilauea Sugar Co.	5,420
Makae Sugar Co.	9,350
Lihue Plantation Co.	13,333
A. S. Wilcox	3,963
Grove Farm Plantation	1,751
Koloa Sugar Co.	5,368
McBryde Sugar Co.	1,491
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	14,350
Gay & Robinson	1,821
Waimea Sugar Mill Co.	1,021
Kekaha Sugar Co.	6,942
Estate V. Knudsen	650
Total	65,359

AGENTS—W. G. IRWIN & CO., LTD.

Paauhau Plantation Co.	7,529
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation	7,732
Kakala Plantation Co.	8,980
Hilo Sugar Co.	6,880
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	2,352
Olowalu Co.	1,502
Total	46,996

H. HACKFELD & CO.

Lihue Plantation Co.	13,333
A. S. Wilcox	3,963
Grove Farm Plantation	1,751
Koloa Sugar Co.	5,368
Kekaha Sugar Co.	6,942
Pioneer Mill Co.	10,589
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	1,931
Kukui Plantation Co.	1,748
Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill	932
Oahu Sugar Co.	7,935
Total	54,391

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.

Waialae Sugar Co.	9,191
Peepee Sugar Co.	7,350
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	5,337
Kukui Mill Co.	1,732
Hamakua Mill Co.	6,081
Niuli Mill	2,226
Union Mill Co.	1,668
Haw Mill (R. R. Hind)	1,222
Beecroft Plantation	609
McBryde Sugar Co.	1,491
Total	36,907

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	11,318
Wailuku Sugar Co.	7,412
Honolulu Sugar Co.	4,968
Hamakua Plantation	2,026
Makae Sugar Co.	9,350
L. Chong (at Pahala)	839
Onomea Sugar Co.	8,404
Ookala Sugar Plantation Co.	3,564
Total	47,881

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

Ewa Plantation	22,334
Kohala Sugar Co.	4,119
Waimea Sugar Mill Co.	1,021
Total	27,474

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN.

Hawaiian Sugar Co.	14,350
Pala Plantation	6,268
Haiku Sugar Co.	4,965
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar	16,621
Total	42,104

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

Honokaa Sugar Co.	9,111
Pacific Sugar Mill	4,650
Total	13,761

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., LTD.

Hana Plantation Co.	3,175
Heala Agricultural Co., Ltd.	2,191
Kahuku Plantation Co.	7,008
Total	12,374

HENRY WATERHOUSE & CO.

Lale Plantation	494
Gay & Robinson	1,821
Halawa Plantation	1,049
Total	3,364

J. M. DOWSETT.

Waianae Co.	3,506
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H. M. VON HOLT.

Estate V. Knudsen	650
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Total 282,897

On motion report was accepted and
placed on file.

The report to the 21st of October,
1899, the treasurer was read by
proxy, together with the financial
statement of the director of the experi-
mental station.

In relation thereto Dr. Maxwell stated
that the seeming increase in ex-
pense was balanced by the increase in
work done, and that the cane sold was
the surplus left over after analysis by
the experimental station. The reason
that the work had so greatly en-
larged was owing to the expansion of
our plantations, and the increase in ex-
penditures was mostly from the new
plantations and outside persons having
work done.

The report was accepted and placed
on file.

The election of trustees for the com-
ing year was next taken up. President
Baldwin stated that heretofore the
trustees had been selected, one mem-
ber from each sugar firm in Honolulu,
but he thought it would be well to
select any of the sugar men residing on
Oahu.

It was moved and seconded that
the secretary be instructed to cast the vote
for the following trustees for the year
1899-1900:

J. B. Atherton, C. Bolte, H. P. Bald-
win, G. W. Robertson, C. M. Cooke, W.
G. Irwin, F. A. Schaefer, F. M. Swan-
son and J. F. Hackfeld.

Under reports of committees Mr.
Hugh Morrison of Makawell, chairman
of the Committee on Cultivation, read
the following report:

The President and Directors
Planters' Labor and Supply Company
I have been so well assisted this ses-
sion in preparing something on cultiva-
tion by Mr. Ewart of Kilauea that I
have curtailed my own remarks to as
limited a space as possible.

VARIETIES OF CANE.

Being quite recently around in the
other islands of the group, I was much
interested in seeing the conditions of
crops and mills and also the changes
which were in process, or had already
taken place in the line of cane being
planted where formerly nothing but
the Lohia was thought of. In Ma-
kaua, on Maui, and in Hamakua and
Hilo, on Hawaii, the rose bamboo is
now the favorite. On lower, irrigated
lands the Lohia still holds its own,
although it has lost that richness and
vigor in leaf and size of stick which we
were accustomed to see in this vari-
ety, but wherever this cane has been
displaced by another kind we find re-
gret at the necessity which has com-
pelled a change. A Hamakua planter
said to me: "This season has seen
the last of our Lohia; we are
glad to change; it simply refuses to
grow any more."

Ever since this variety displaced the
native cane we have all been aware
of its good and bad qualities. It stands

among the best as regards quality and
strength of juice; its fibre furnishes a
hard, woody fuel, and on rich, deep
soils it produces a very large crop; its
faults are the habit of lying down all
over the field and so decaying easily
in wet fields, and after maturity it de-
composes and dries up rapidly unless
milled in time. This cane is known all
over where cane is grown as yellow Ta-
haka, Bourbon, Ceylon, Cayana,
and so on. Wray, as far back as 1845,
placed it, I think, second on his list.
To the first rank he assigned a variety
called Salangore. This fine variety is
planted in Singapore in province Wel-
lely, in Malacca, and here and there
in the French possessions. Boname
says it is larger and more vigorous
than the Lohia; the leaves are very
large and deep in color, the stick more
upright and furnishes a rich juice,
clean and easy to work.

Kruger mentions, among many va-
rieties, two especially as worthy of no-
tice, viz., Cherbon and Luzier. In Ja-
va the Black, or Cherbon, is preferred
before all others. This cane had to
fight its way, so strong were the pre-
judices of all classes against it. The
kind is very hard, and before the age of
powerful mills the yield of its juice was
small. It was proven, however, to be
not only juicier and sweeter than its
competitors, but gave double the
amount of sugar from a given area.
Kruger says it is more generally plant-
ed than all the other varieties, and
while very rich in sugar, is yet more
capable of withstanding adverse condi-
tions of climate and so forth, than any
other kind of cane. Among adverse
conditions, he mentions excessive wet
at times, and prolonged dryness at
other times. The Serch disease has
unfortunately compelled many to give
this variety up, much against their will.
The Luzier is a still harder variety
and as yet less liable to the Serch
disease; with good cultivation its
juice and yield approach nearly to the
Cherbon.

I have mentioned these varieties
principally because I think some of
them might yet serve our purpose in
these islands if cuttings were imported
and planted with a view of taking
the place of our Lohia on uplands
and soils so exhausted that a profitable
crop for this variety can no longer be
obtained. The Rose Bamboo, we know,
has proven itself, in Hamakua and oth-
er districts, a fine, valuable cane after
the Lohia has run out, but the Bam-
boo is said to be exhausting to a soil,
hence other kinds will eventually have
to be found to take its place.

We are liable, however, to be too
sanguine that a change from one va-
riety to another will do all for us that
we expect and desire. The near rela-
tionship of the cultivated canes is, I
think, becoming more and more a fact
to us, and occasionally we hear of some
peculiar brand cropping up where the
direct parent, or variety had not been
known. In the Olan district we were
shown what is called there and in Kau
the Whitney cane. This cane, we were
informed, was obtained by the editor
of our Planters' Monthly while he re-
sided in Kau, by engrafting. We know
the Bamboo variety has changed its
character in some respects; its juice is
purer and stronger, while the rind is
more brittle, and makes better fuel
than in former times. In these respects
cultivation, climate and soil have
brought it up to resemble the Lohia in
a great measure. The color of the
stick, some say, has been modified, but
the leaf, so far, preserves its darker
color.

Climate, soil, age and cultivation
have great influence on the color,
shape and general make-up of a cane
and determine, perhaps, these varia-
tions. It is not possible, therefore, to
fix definitely for all time the group to
which a cane may belong; neither are
they named alike in the different coun-
tries where they are cultivated. While
on this subject, I may mention that I
obtained from Mr. Marsden a few sam-
ples of four or five varieties in Novem-
ber, 1895, with names attached as fol-
lows, viz.: First, Striped Singapore;
second, Big Tana; third, Large Yel-
low; and fourth, a red variety; these
were planted late and they gave but
feeble results, but a raton from them
is worthy of notice. Striped Singapore
gave sticks 1 1/2 pounds per foot in
weight, diameter 2 inches; 8 feet long.
Juice: Brix 19.5; Sucrose 17.6, Purity
91.2. Big Tana gave sticks 2 pounds
per foot, 9 feet long; diameter, 2 1/2
inches. Juice: Brix 14.6; sucrose, 10.9;
purity 74.8. Large Yellow gave stick
1 1/2 pounds per foot, 9 feet long; di-
ameter 2 inches; Juice: Brix 15.1; su-
crose, 15.2; purity, 83.9. These canes
were not matured when sampled
(three months yet to grow), otherwise
a richer juice would have been found.
These varieties deserve, I think, to be
tried on a larger scale. Other planters
must have received samples about the
time I did, but I have not heard fur-
ther regarding them. Perhaps some of
the planters present may have some-
thing to say in this matter.

SEED-EYES IN A GIVEN AREA.

We plant, usually, to suit the quality
of the land, from four feet, six, in rather
poor land, up to six feet or more,
in rich, deep soil. We take an average
row of any length; say thirty feet, and
five feet between rows; this gives us
150 feet surface; then if we plant in
this thirty feet furrow 100 eyes we may
obtain on an average 40 per cent anoints,
some of which will die in the struggle
for existence, but whether any of them
die or not our crop will not be satisfac-
tory unless secondary shoots, stronger
and richer than the first, come up.
This is the point; if we have the rows
too near each other and the eyes too
numerous in the row, we do the cane
injury, but if we depend too much on
our cane sending out secondary shoots
and consequently plant too far apart,
then we have too open a field and the
yield is unsatisfactory. This is only
too well known, I think, by all having

(Continued on Page 5.)

MORE FROM HILO

Cocoanut Island Squatter
Holds His Ground

Humans Work Under Disadvanta-
ges—The School System—Some
Business Depression.

The Hilo Tribune contained the fol-
lowing paragraphs in its last issue:
In answer to the eviction notice given
by Sheriff Andrews C. D. Pringle has
written the following letter:

Hilo, Hawaii, Nov. 16, 1899.
Hon. Lorrin A. Andrews, Sheriff of
Hawaii, Hilo, Hawaii, H. I.
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge
your favor of the 16th inst. in which
you say in part:

"I am instructed by the Attorney-
General to require you to remove your
lumber and other effects from Cocoanut
Island, Hilo Bay, and to treat you en-
tirely as a trespasser without right."

In reply, I have to inform you that I
deny your right or the right of the at-
torney-General of the Hawaiian
Islands to molest me or in any way in-
terfere with my residence upon the
homestead which I have taken on land
formerly known as Cocoanut Island, in
the Bay of Hilo and to invite your
attention to the opinion of Attorney-
General Griggs, dated September 9th,
1899, in which he says in part:

"It is only necessary to refer to the
language of the resolution (referring to
the Newlands Resolution) and to the
well understood principles of public
law which govern the subject of terri-
tory ceded by one government to an-
other to reach the easy conclusion that
the public lands in the Hawaiian Is-
lands, upon the approval of the Joint
Resolution of Cession, became the prop-
erty of the United States, and could
thereafter be disposed of only in ac-
cordance with such special laws as
Congress might hereafter enact. The
preamble to the resolution declares
"That Whereas, the Government of the
Republic of Hawaii having in due form
signified its consent in the manner pro-
vided by its Constitution to cede abso-
lutely and without reserve to the United
States of America all rights of sov-
ereignty of whatsoever kind in and
over the Hawaiian Islands and their
dependencies, and also to cede and
transfer to the United States the abso-
lute fee and ownership of all public,
government or crown lands, public
buildings or edifices, ports, harbors,
military equipment, and all other pub-
lic property of every kind and descrip-
tion belonging to the Government of
the Hawaiian Islands, together with
every right and appurtenance thereunto
appertaining."

And the resolution following this
preamble resolves:

"That the cession is accepted, ratified,
and confirmed, and that the Ha-
waiian Islands and their dependencies
be and they are hereby annexed as a
part of the Territory of the United
States, and are subject to the sovereign
opinion thereof, and that all and singu-
lar the property and rights hereinbe-
fore mentioned are vested in the United
States of America."

The Attorney-General continues:

"This language expressly recites the
cession and transfer to the United
States of the absolute fee and owner-
ship of all public property of every
kind and description belonging to the
Government of the Hawaiian Islands."

Concluding, the Attorney-General
says:

"I have the honor to advise you that
the local head of the existing Govern-
ment in the Hawaiian Islands, should
be notified that such Government has
no power to make any sale or disposi-
tion of the public lands in the islands,
and that all proceedings taken or pend-
ing for such sale and disposition should
be discontinued," etc.

You are also referred to the entire
opinion of the Attorney-General in con-
nection with those portions above
quoted, which was duly published in
the Honolulu Bulletin of September 30,
1899.

You will observe from the decision
of Attorney-General Griggs, that the
acting Attorney-General for the Hawai-
ian Islands has no power whatever to
declare against my right to hold that
land, unless especially authorized by
the President of the United States, who
by the terms of the Resolution has the
right to control and manage the affairs
of the Hawaiian Islands until such time
as Congress shall otherwise provide
for its government.

You are therefore advised that I re-
fuse absolutely to yield to any author-
ity respecting my homestead entry ex-
cept it emanate from the President of
the United States or his duly author-
ized representative, and any attempt
on the part of the Attorney-General of
the Hawaiian Government to usurp my
rights thereon will be met by such
means as may be necessary to enforce
the sovereign dominion of the United
States Government. I have the honor
to be

Very respectfully,
(Seal) C. D. PRINGLE.

OLAA SCHOOL FACILITIES.

Inspector-General Townsend made a
trip to Olan this week to investigate
the school facilities there as compared
with those required. The large in-
crease of children in that district en-
suing upon the establishment of the
sugar plantation, will render at least
one new school house of considerable
size necessary.

Mr. Townsend estimates that from
similar causes six or eight large school
houses will have to be built in the
course of next year at various points
on the island, beside those old ones
which have reached such a point of
dilapidation that they will have to be
replaced. For all the new ones there
will be a corresponding expense for
maintenance and teachers. The ex-
pense of the Board of Education for
the coming period will be much greater
than during the past.

Mr. Townsend is very anxious that
the public lands should be disposed of
so that the proceeds will form a fund
for the support of the school system
of the Islands so that it will not be
dependent upon taxation or appropri-
ation, which will hardly be likely to
keep pace with the growth of the school
needs.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

ON GUARD AGAINST POSSIBLE ENEMIES

England Organizes Two Fresh Army Corps.

AFTERMATH OF THE STIR- RING TRANSVAAL BULLETINS

Gleanings From Coast Exchanges—The Door of
China—Cuban Affairs—Hobart Better—Taken
By Cannibals—No Divorce for
Mrs. Gillig.

THE TRANSVAAL. NATIONAL HYMN.

The colors of the Transvaal float
Above our Fatherland;
Who tears that banner from the mast
Cursed be his traitor hand!
Wave higher now in clearer air
O Freedom's mighty stay,
For scattered are your coward foes,
Now dawns a glorious day!

Beside your staff all undismayed
Through storm and tempest's roar
The warriors of our nation stood
And stand forever more!
Britain and Kaffir, least and slave
Edged back before your might;
To mock their power we raise ye still
Up to the topmost height.

Four weary years the Briton mocked
Our prayer for liberty.
The time has come—we call on God,
His shall the judgment be!
Hated destroyers of our land,
We wait and plead no more—
From peak to peak the signal flies,
To arms we call the Boer!

God be our helper as we break
The servile yoke of slaves,
O ransomed Fatherland look, look,
Once more our banner waves!
Though runs the land with hero blood,
Let hated England see
How God the Lord redeemed our host;
His shall the glory be!

Wave high above your rescued sons
Flag of our Fatherland!
Who tears that banner from the mast,
Cursed be his impious hand!
Wave higher, now, in clearer air,
O Freedom's mighty stay,
For scattered are your coward foes,
Now dawns a glorious day!
—Translated from the Boer dialect of
S. Du Toit.

TWO MORE ARMY CORPS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A Daily Mail representative is informed that the Second and Third Army Corps are to be immediately mobilized and that a division consisting of 10,000 men of the Second Army Corps will be dispatched to South Africa as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed. The Second Army Corps will consist in round numbers of some 40,000 men. It will be made up as follows: Thirty infantry battalions, three batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, eighteen batteries of field artillery, and ten regiments of cavalry. The cavalry force will thus be far in excess of the usual proportion of that arm to the infantry, but it is concluded that the War Office proposes to equip a special cavalry division, a course which the nature of the warfare and the character of the country in South Africa render necessary.

The Third Army Corps, but a purely nominal affair, will number at the outside some 25,000 men. It could not be brought up to its full strength without the aid of the militia. It will be required for garrison purposes, as nearly every military station in the kingdom will be denuded of troops by the concentration of the Second Army Corps at Aldershot. The mobilization of the Second and Third Army Corps is absolutely without precedent. It will, of course, involve the calling out of the reserves of those regiments which are on the list.

RHODES'S SIEGE AVENUE.

HOPE TOWN, Cape Colony, Saturday, Nov. 4.—A dispatch which has been received here from Kimberley dated November 1 says:
"Apparently the Boer reinforcements from Mafeking have arrived, as the burghers are more numerous and closer around Kimberley. About 1,200 of them made a demonstration three miles eastward at Premier mine today and opened fire on the De Beers camp, but no damage was done."
"The explosion of the dynamite magazine, caused by the Boers firing the place, was terrific. The huts contained thirty-five tons of dynamite, valued at £2,500."
"All the wounded are progressing satisfactorily. A committee to regulate the supply and price of food is being formed."
"Mr. Rhodes is making an avenue a mile long at Kenilworth, to be called 'Siege Avenue.' A double row of orange trees and vines will be planted on either side, with pepper trees forming the background."

WHAT DEFEAT WOULD MEAN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Letters received by the Chicago Gazette from Johannesburg, dated October 19, said the Germans there indignantly repudiate the telegram to Kimberley, signed by Colonel Schiel, which in no way reflects the feelings of the Germans of

the Transvaal. As a matter of fact, it is declared Schiel was not responsible for the objectionable character of the dispatch, as he was absent at the time it was sent. The letters reaffirmed that Kaffirs were being conveyed across the border in gangs of 1,000 to 5,000, and that the escorting Boer forces were robbing them of a considerable amount of their savings. Foreigners, it also appears, were being stopped in the streets and compelled to give up the money in their pockets. One letter concludes: "As long as the Boers are victorious Johannesburg has nothing to fear, but if beaten the town, with all the mines, will soon cease to exist."

BRITISH SHIPS ALEERT.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Interesting news comes from the channel squadron at Gibraltar, showing precautions against all eventualities almost unknown in European waters in peace times. On the way to Gibraltar the fleet spread out four miles apart and a sharp lookout was kept for suspicious craft. At Gibraltar extra sentries are posted at night at different parts of the ships with ten rounds of ball cartridges each. The small guns on the upper deck and in the fighting tops are kept ready for immediate use. The ammunition being on deck and a few men sleeping at the guns, the searchlights are kept working, all boats are hailed and not allowed to approach without the permission of the officers of the watch.

KAISER AND CZAR.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The Tageblatt sees in the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's article of welcome to the Czar a two-fold reference to the Transvaal war. The article hails the Czar as an exponent of the old-established and much-prized friendship and amicable co-operation between the two empires in Europe, and significantly points out that, thanks to this friendship, the two powers can proceed to a joint solution of the problems outside of Europe, adding that it looks for beneficent results to the world's peace from tomorrow's meeting.

NATAL DUTCH LOOK PART.

ESTCOURT, Natal, Nov. 5.—An armored train went over the Tugela bridge yesterday, found Colenso intact and also found the road and railway bridges strong. An Orange Free State force was sighted six miles from Colenso on the Ladysmith side. It was supposed to have been engaged with the British forces from Ladysmith Thursday. The Boers suffered heavily. It is rumored that the Natal Dutch took part in the engagement, siding with the invading Boers.

FIGHTING AT MAFEKING.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 7.—A dispatch from Kuruman dated Friday, November 3, says a dispatch rider arrived from Mafeking that morning, announcing that Colonel Baden-Powell had captured a number of mules and horses. Fighting was occurring daily at Mafeking, all it was added, in favor of the garrison. Native report that Colonel Plumer's force from Tullis was working its way from Rhodesia to relieve Mafeking.

BOERS HELPED BY AN AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—A former American army officer may be responsible for the splendid military strategy displayed by the Boers in their recent engagement near Ladysmith. The cable dispatches some days ago mentioned an American by the name of Blake as leading a Boer command. It was told by an army officer today that this man was undoubtedly John F. Filmore Blake, formerly lieutenant in the Sixth United States Cavalry and a graduate of West Point. The officer with whom I talked was a classmate of Blake. He recalled that he had gone to the Transvaal several years ago, and knowing the character of the man and that he was closely allied with the Boers, he expressed the opinion that his former classmate was probably a leading spirit in the recent movement which resulted so disastrously to the British troops. Speaking further, he said that it was evident the Boers were getting good military advice from some source.

The impression has prevailed here among army men for some time past that the Boers had with them a number of ex-army officers from European countries, but it was not supposed that any former American officer was engaged with them until the name of Blake was mentioned in the dispatches some days ago. Blake is a daring fellow of the cowboy type. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Arkansas, and one of his classmates recalled today that when he first appeared at the Military Academy he afforded a great deal of amusement to the other cadets by reason of his wild Western make-up and mannerisms. He graduated in 1876, standing high in his

class and was assigned to the Sixth Cavalry, then serving in Texas. When his regiment was ordered North he found army life too tame for his adventurous spirit, and after about eight years' service resigned and went West. He subsequently entered into business in Detroit, where he married. He left there four or five years ago for the Transvaal and at last accounts was making considerable money out of mining interests.

THE DOOR OF CHINA.

Count Cassini Says Russia Will Keep It Open.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, who is just back from a long visit to Europe, was seen at the Russian Embassy today and talked in a most entertaining manner on international questions which have engaged public attention. Count Cassini has been prominently identified of late with the Chinese situation, as it has been stated that on his return here he would make known to the President and Secretary Hay the desire of the Continental powers of Europe that the United States should indicate what port or sphere of influence in China it desires to occupy.

"I saw many prominent public men while in Europe, including Count Muraviev," said Count Cassini, "and I assure you that this is the first time that I have heard that such a proposition was to be submitted to the United States. In my talks at St. Petersburg, Paris and elsewhere many phases of the Chinese subject were discussed but nothing to warrant any report that I individually, or with others, have any special inquiries to make concerning China. To be sure, this and all other current topics are informally discussed, but it can be stated positively that I return without any special mission to perform and without instructions relating to China."

Count Cassini said it was difficult to understand the recent agitation over an "open door" in China. "So far as Russia is concerned," said he, "her door stands open. The great commercial port of Tientsin has been made free to the commerce of the world by formal proclamation. "No discriminations are made against the commerce of foreign countries, and Russia enjoys no special privileges at this port."

Concerning the identity of Russian and American interests in China, Count Cassini said Russia was now buying rails and railroad supplies from the United States to build the Trans-Siberian Railway through Manchuria; moreover, the Ambassador pointed out that there as elsewhere the traditional friendship between the Russians and the Americans existed.

As to European sentiment concerning the South African war, Count Cassini said: "Of course all Europe is watching this conflict with profound interest and concern. But it is the interest of observers, and there is no suggestion or thought of any intervention or move of any kind from outside quarters. The loss of life which is occurring is particularly regrettable, and it is to the interest of all that peace should be speedily restored."

AFFAIRS OF CUBA.

General Ludlow on Progress Towards Autonomy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Brigadier General Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, who arrived in New York harbor yesterday afternoon on the steamer Havana and was detained at quarantine, said:

"I am glad to say that the feeling of Cubans toward Americans—whether the military representatives of the Government or others—has greatly improved during recent months. The suspicion and distrust with which perhaps a large number regarded Americans for so long a time after the military occupation was established, have given way in a great measure to confidence and cordiality. They are convinced now, I think, that our purposes are honest and friendly and limited to the organization and development which are essential precursors of the establishment of a stable native government. Along with this conviction now goes a perception of the fact that these preliminaries are not to be accomplished so easily and soon as seemed to them at first. The more we do the less there will be for them to do, and the more auspiciously will the republic start upon its career. The necessity of doing our part of the work thoroughly, so that there shall be the smallest possible chance for a failure of its self-government, makes it very difficult to say when the military occupation ought to end. There must, at any rate, I should say, be a complete organization of civil government and an experimental operation of it under some degree of military supervision, before the armed regime is terminated and the island handed over absolutely to its own people."

"The organizing of a civil government is proceeding prosperously throughout the cities and towns of the island. In Havana, of course, we have had for some months a complete municipal organization and administration, but under military supremacy, which, however, is exercised no more than is deemed necessary."
"Among the final preparations for the full assumption of authority by the Cubans will be the election of a constitutional assembly. The date of that election has not been fixed, nor have the details which must attend it been worked out either by our Government or by the Cuban leaders themselves. In regard to the suggestion of an educational test for the electors, a difficulty arises in the fact that 80 per cent of the population is illiterate. It is evident that if the new republic is to be a popular government there cannot be much educational requirements for the exercise of the suffrage."

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—General Emilio Nunez, successor to General Rios Rivera as civil Governor of Havana, formally took over the office today, declaring that he accepted the post with pleasure.

"It is the duty of all Cubans," said the new civil Governor today, "to co-operate with the Americans in an honest

(Continued on Page 2)

His Nerves Wore Out

F. J. Lawrence, of 435 Fourth Ave., Detroit, Mich., exchange editor on the *Evening News*, says: "I never really broke down while at this work, but one time I was in such a condition that my physician said I would have nervous prostration. I was in a bad way, my nerves seemed to give out and I could not sleep. I lost flesh and had a complication of ailments which baffled skillful medical treatment."

"One of my associates recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I gave them a trial. The pills gave me strength and helped my shattered nerves so that I could get a full night's rest. Soon after I began taking them regularly, the pain ceased, causing me to feel like a new man."

From the *Evening News*, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of a grippé, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. Retail druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 60 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

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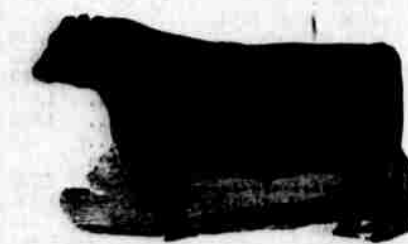
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STERLING SILVER,

FINE PLATED WARE,

HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS,

(New Designs.)

HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA,

(Something New.)

RICH CUT GLASS,

FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS,

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FIGURES,

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From whatever cause arising.
It is a rare specific for Gout and Rheumatism; it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WAL FR G. SMITH—E. T. R.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1900.

THE COMPETENCY OF OTIS.

We print elsewhere some interesting comments upon the state of affairs in the Philippines in which the author, Mr. Albert P. Taylor, criticizes General Otis' management of the war. The points made reduce themselves to the proposition that if Otis were a strong commander he could, without much delay, bring the fighting to an end. For ourselves we confess a doubt as to the justice of this conclusion. General Otis has a small army in a large country. With from 20,000 to 50,000 men—the former figure standing for his active force during the first year's campaign—he has operated amidst an unfriendly population of several millions and against a guerrilla army aggregating 30,000 men and capable of indefinite and instant reinforcement. A guerrilla war is the most difficult of any for a General, engaged in legitimate operations, to contend with. Napoleon was fairly worried out of Spain by ambushed banditti. One of his Generals lost Hayti to a rabble of black partisans. Spain has wasted the lives of a million brave men and lost a billion or more of money during the last two hundred years in the vain effort to subdue unorganized revolutionary bands in Cuba and the Philippines. She lost her western empire to guerrillas. During the American Civil war Colonel Mosby with 500 mounted farmers, lineal descendants of the stout swashbucklers of Sumpter and Marion, terrorized the Union border for two years and kept 40,000 Federal troops idly guarding points which he might possibly attack. Mosby was too much for Custer, Sheridan and Grant and his little command held its ground until after Appomattox. In the light of these examples of the efficacy of partisan warfare we cannot justly blame General Otis for his failure, in a year and a half, to capture or destroy the elusive native riflemen who haunt the wide swamps and jungles of Luzon. Were dashing Phil Sheridan in his place we do not believe the showing would be better.

There is small propriety in demanding the recall of General Otis because of his alleged failures, though it would be right enough to supplant him on grounds of military etiquette. It is an anomaly to have the bulk of the United States Army, engaged in active service, under the command of a junior officer. General Otis is a Brigadier of the Regular Army and a Major-General of Volunteers, while there are several full Major-Generals of the Regular Army compelled to sit in offices and chafe under derisive public sympathy. Too much of that sort of thing has occurred since the trouble with Spain began, notably the appointment of Shafter, a mere sworded tumefaction, to command at Santiago. The impartial public would welcome the assignment to supreme duty in Luzon of a man like Miles or Brooke, though not, we believe, on any other grounds than those of common fairness to General Otis' superior officers.

It must not be forgotten, however, that Otis has suffered no defeats in the Philippine war. Whenever he has met the enemy, and that has been often, the enemy has got the worst of it. Were the latter willing to stake everything on a pitched battle we might hear of some very decisive results to General Otis' credit; but it is surely not the American commander's fault that the Tagals see their duty differently. He is doing all he can, but the enemy declines to risk his cause on the field of a possible Waterloo.

MCKINLEY'S LAND ORDER.

Late news from Washington makes it reasonably clear that the President was misled in the matter of his Hawaiian Land proclamation and that he now intends to modify it, if not in precise terms, at least by the manner in which it is construed. Advice from various people now at the Capital or lately there are to the effect that sales and leases so far made in good faith will be respected—that is, such as were made before the Executive proclamation reached Honolulu. Mr. H. B. Gehr of the Hiko-Kohala Railway, who has been in Washington, is so well-satisfied with the outlook that he will go on with his building enterprise notwithstanding that the right of way secured for his road crosses Government land. All this is reassuring and quite what might have been expected of the President and his advisers.

We are led to understand that General Hartwell has prepared a brief in which he cites law points against the validity of the proclamation in the hope that the Executive may be led to annul that instrument altogether. But whether he succeeds or not in this undertaking the people who have bought

or leased Government land under the island law and before transfers were inhibited are not going to be treated unjustly.

This whole muddle might have been avoided if the local Government had sent special agents to Washington immediately after the passage of the Annexation bill and kept them there. Of course it could not be foreseen that there would be trouble and we do not in any way arraign the Government for neglect. The point we make is that the premature and undigested land order justified the local authorities in sending General Hartwell or any other well-informed Hawaiian citizen to Washington and that it prompts regret that the danger did not give warning early enough to enable them to anticipate it by having a man on the ground in time. As it is, the presence of General Hartwell at Washington has already done good and we may safely leave to him and to his unofficial confere, Hon. W. O. Smith, the task of keeping the Administration in touch with the real conditions in Hawaii. It can hardly be wondered that the President and Secretary of State are sometimes deceived about our local matters when a man like Senator Cullom, who has been in these islands, could go so far and so easily astray.

AS TO THE BOERS.

Doubtless a large proportion of the American people are in sympathy with the Boers in the present war. There is something inspiring in the stand these hardy Dutchmen are making on their native veldt; something that savors of greed and chicanery in the efforts of the British Government to seize their country. But after all this view is the sentimental one. The real point to be considered is what is best for the future of South Africa and of civilization as a whole. If an omelet is to be made some eggs must be broken and they must of necessity be good eggs. If civilization is to have a unified and perfect sway some hardships must be visited upon those who, though brave and not without good grounds for an appeal to the conscience and sympathy of men, stand insistently in the way.

There were Boers in America once. They held Manhattan Island, Long Island and the richer part of the present State of New York. They dominated the greatest commercial harbor of North America and controlled the Hudson river from its source to its mouth. Their pioneers penetrated the region of the great lakes and peered across the border into Canada. Honest and religious though they were they wanted to keep their New Amsterdam out of the current of the world's affairs. They craved isolation and resented the intrusion of a buzzing commerce. Suppose that sentiment had permitted them to keep the ground their courage had won and their toll had fructified? Suppose the Boer flag floated over the Empire State today? Would not the United States be weak at a vital point? Would not the peril of war and the friction of opposing tariffs stand in the way of the full realization of American progress and opportunity? Would not humanity have a poorer show to get ahead?

We view the case of the Boers in South Africa in the light of this example. Like their kindred in North America they are in the way of a united and progressive Commonwealth. British rule from the Cape to the Zambesi means in God's good time a United States of South Africa, strong, populous, democratic, carrying the lighted torch into the abysses of the Dark Continent. It is best for Africa and best for the world that anything which rears itself as an obstacle to such a consummation should be swept aside. The Boers are the obstacle and therefore they must go.

Happily it will be for their good and their descendants will not regret the catastrophe. A hundred years from now South Africa, bound in perfect union and under one flag should find in its young Crouches and Jouberts men like our own Roosevelts and Schuylers, component parts of a nation where Dutch and English strains have merged into one noble and invincible type.

So far as the public has been advised the new Japanese treaties are making none of the trouble that was anticipated. The little brown men take pride in proving that their country is civilized and justice is being meted out in the Anglo-Saxon fashion. Shortly before the treaties took effect the Emperor issued a rescript in which he said that he expected his loyal subjects "to conform to the national polity of enlightenment and progress and to be united to one man in treating the people from far-off lands with cordiality and in thereby endeavoring to uphold the character of this nation and enhance the glory of the Empire." Besides this rescript there was issued, under the seal of the Minister of State for Justice a set of rules and regulations for the public at large, popular obedience to which is measurably reconciling the foreign colonies to what they were afraid might turn out to be an unmitigated evil.

THE GALICIAN ONE.

The "poor Galician" is again raising his assertive head, this time in the columns of the Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer, a journal which oscillates between hatred of Hawaiian Republicans and unhappiness over the extent and value of our sugar crop. The Planter, et cetera, has just heard about Rabbi Levy and his essay in freak philanthropy, whereupon it remarks with hydra-like pathos that "It is evident the guarantees of liberty and personal rights have not yet been extended to the humble dwellers of that (this) region." And then our Louisiana contemporary declares that "the time has come to establish American institutions in the island group." It must have been difficult for the Louisiana editor in indicting these noble sentiments to resist the passion to interperse them with "cheers" and "prolonged applause." Doubtless he would have made frequent use of these catchwords if he had been reporting his views as a speech.

It is an unusual privilege to sit at the feet of a Louisiana planter and learn Americanism and the ethics of liberty and personal rights—one that the people of Hawaii who were fighting for years to get under the flag that Louisiana tried so hard to escape from will of course appreciate. But we venture to remark that there are several kinds of Americanism and that the Hawaiian sugar men are entitled to their choice. There is the Americanism of Louisiana which, when a negro laborer in the cane fields grows obstreperous runs him out of the country on some cooked up charge, turning loose a bloodhound or a mob when his feet begin to lag. But it is not the kind that fits into the civilization of Hawaii. It is a trifle too much like the ante-bellum Americanism which brought Louisiana into difficulties with the North to satisfy the civilized aspirations of these islands.

There is another kind of Americanism which the Hawaiian planters use in their treatment of imported labor which is best interpreted by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Arago case. The Arago was a merchant ship whose crew deserted and were arrested for breach of contract and thrown into jail. They had signed the articles for the voyage and chose to break them. When arrested they employed counsel who made the Constitutional plea of involuntary servitude, but the Supreme Court of the United States held the contract with its penal clauses to be valid. The seamen had known what was before them; they had wanted their berths on the terms offered; they had accepted their wages and then changing their minds, had sought to evade their obligations. In common justice to their employers the law compelled them to do as they had agreed.

The planters of Hawaii have done nothing in their treatment of the Galicians which opposes the letter and spirit of American law as interpreted in the Arago case. All they asked was that the Galicians, who had been imported here at their expense on definite terms, should meet those terms. The Galicians thought it would be a good speculation to desert, leave the planters out of pocket for expenses and go to work as free laborers. The Hawaiian courts in turn, following the exact precedent in the Arago case, held differently, and as the Galicians refused to work they were sent to jail as they deserved to be. It was their rare good luck that they did not try their disreputable tricks in Louisiana. If they had we do not doubt that most of them would have danced in air before the next sunrise, unhappy examples of the danger that comes of running amuck with Louisiana Americanism.

However, let the Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer understand that the penal clause in labor contracts is now, despite its Americanism, held in abeyance here. It is no longer enforced. That is a concession we make to the spirit of the times. But it is still in order for Louisiana, in its devotion to "liberty" and "personal rights" to do something for the negro of its cane fields whose enjoyment of either is a blessing too much disguised to be at all apparent.

NO ADVANTAGE TAKEN.

One of the striking mistakes in the Cullom letter is the charge that Hawaiian merchants have rushed foreign goods into the country under the local tariff so as to get a special advantage over American jobbers when the Dingley tariff takes effect. We are assured that nothing of the kind has been done. Imports have, it is true, increased, but they are chiefly from the United States and are due to the growth of our population and of our commercial interests. Far from being overstocked our merchants are subject to periodical famines. Were the charge which Senator Cullom makes a valid one it would come with bad grace from him as the representative of a State whose wealthy importers got in a fourteen months' supply of foreign manufactured articles between the time the Dingley bill passed and the date upon

which it went into effect. In fact, so general were importations during this period that "McKinley prosperity" did not cease for a year and a half after the election of 1896. It took that time for American manufacturers to get control of the home market. We do not, however, make the too quibbling argument. The plea is that what Senator Cullom's wealthy constituents did eagerly and on a vast scale, Hawaiian importers have not done at all.

ELECTROLYZED SALT WATER.

The occasional discussion here of electrolyzed sea water as a disinfectant gives interest to the accompanying statements of the Army and Navy Journal touching the use of that cheap remedial agency for some of the ills of city life in warm countries. The Army and Navy Journal states that experiments in Havana after the authorities had ceased dependence on broom and bucket proved the value of the process. Major J. G. Davis, chief of the Sanitary Division of Havana was empowered to make tests with a small plant with a daily capacity of 10,000 gallons. He was altogether successful. In the judgment of the authorities the low death rate of Havana the past summer was the result of the free use of the electrolyzed fluid. "The sewers and unpaved portions of Havana were treated with the purifying agent," says the Journal, "the strength of which is 90 grains of available chlorine to the gallon. The prediction is a safe one that the difficulty of overcoming the unsanitary condition of tropical cities will be lessened by more than half by the use of electrolyzed sea or salt water obtained with the aid of a small dynamo run by steam or water power."

The subject thus presented has already been studied by our Board of Health but it would seem to be desirable for the Government to get full reports from Havana and file them for future reference. If we have an ocean of disinfectants at our doors it is well to learn and to keep in mind the best methods of making quick use of it and to provide all needful appliances.

The Transvaal is directly under Hawaii; it is our antipodes. In other respects it promises very soon to be under Queen Victoria.

The question of whether Dewey wants to be President will not be in doubt very long if Mrs. Dewey has any positive views of the subject.

The surplus is large but if the bungling opium smugglers persist in getting caught and fined it will mount up faster than the plans for spending it.

Alabama chose a Legislature which will return Morgan to the Senate. That may not have been Republican victory but it was a near-enough imitation of it.

About all Mr. McLean has to console himself with is the memory of John Sherman's pre-election remark that Republican success in Ohio was imperilled by Hannam.

In a Chicago interview Frederick J. Cross states that the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy will be put in use on this group by February 1st. Owing to the elevations on every island of the eight and to the rarity of our electrical storms it is believed that the system will prove a complete and continuous success. The public and private advantages to follow such a result go without the saying.

The successful test of the submarine torpedo boat Holland will put the secret agents of European powers on their mettle to find out all about the novel craft. The Holland marks a new departure in Navy building almost as clearly as did Ericsson's Monitor and the latter's armored antagonist, the Merrimac. It is certain that from now on every maritime nation will bend its energies to invent a match for her.

It is gratifying to note that the street signs are being put up. The need of them has been felt for years and was the cause of vigorous comment in print by the foreign correspondents who flocked here in 1893. Thanks to the new spirit of progressiveness in Honolulu it will soon be practicable for the stranger within our gates to find his way around without asking a policeman, buying a map or hiring a hack.

Before long everything on the Mainland will be bound up in trusts—even newspapers. The shipbuilders are now coalescing, the Union Iron Works having amalgamated, or proposed to, with the Gramps, Huntington and the rest. It will be interesting to watch the result upon bids for American vessels of war. Of course competition is practically at an end and it remains to be seen whether cheapness of price, the essential claim for good will of the trusts, will now ensue.

Well Made
and
Makes Well

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by experienced pharmacists of today, who have brought to the production of this great medicine the best results of medical research. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a modern medicine, containing just those vegetable ingredients which were seemingly intended by Nature herself for the alleviation of human ills. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs and creates an appetite; it absolutely cures all scrofula eruptions, boils, pimples, sores, salt rheum, and every form of skin disease; cures liver complaint, kidney troubles, strengthens and builds up the nervous system. It entirely overcomes that tired feeling, giving strength and energy in place of weakness and languor. It wards off malaria, typhoid fever, and by purifying the blood it keeps the whole system healthy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver ills and Suck Headache, 25c.

The Hawaiian Planters' Association is having an interesting and profitable meeting, which will conclude today or tomorrow. The Advertiser's reports will be as complete as possible and we hope, within the present week, to present all the important papers that were read.

Census Enumerator Atkinson's report ought to be a splendid advertisement for these islands. The growth of population since 1890 has been phenomenal and it will be Mr. Atkinson's interesting task to cast it into official figures. We do not doubt that the showing will go a long way to convince the Mainland people that Hawaii is the coming country—a place to tie to and make the most of.

The sympathetic Hilo officers who went to arrest a man for cruelty to his horse and who tired out one of their own and killed another in the course of the pursuit, finally returning home with an animal borrowed from the offender, should go out of the humane profession. There is hardly room enough in it for them and a horse that wants to live.

Jeffries is the first prize ring champion who is willing to fight all comers. The others wanted to rest on their laurels as long as possible before putting them in jeopardy. The Pride of California, however, likes fighting, is afraid of nobody and now proposes to give ex-champion Corbett a chance to retrieve himself. In the fist arena this sort of thing is regarded as chivalric and it has naturally enhanced Jeffries' peculiar fame.

If the United States Government has demanded the open door in China it can hardly afford to deny to the powers interested there the right of free access to the Philippines. What is insisted upon in the one case must be conceded in the other. This implies a colonial status for the Philippines, as a Territorial form, to be in accord with the organic law of the Union, would have to surround the archipelago with the trade barrier of American tariff and navigation laws.

Cecil Rhodes is still safe in Kimberley and the investing force has been greatly weakened by the detachment of Boer forces for service on the Eastern and Southern borders. It does not seem likely now that Kimberley will fall. Before long Sir Redvers Buller will be on the ground and then the Boers, in the nature of things, will have to take the defensive. That will be the beginning of the end.

The movement against Congressman-elect Roberts of Utah is certain to be fatal to him. In view of the public pressure Congress cannot possibly let him be seated though it may have to stretch the Constitutional point to exclude him from the House. The chances are, however, that he will not run the risk of having his credentials rejected but will retire as gracefully as possible and let bygones be bygones.

The English people have forgotten the Kaiser's telegram to Oom Paul—or remembered to forget it—and are preparing to welcome the German sovereign to London with royal ceremonies. Germany is now the only continental friend England has and the latter is not indisposed to make the most of it. Undoubtedly the Anglo-German entente is a fortunate thing for the British, otherwise European intervention in the Transvaal war could hardly be avoided.

Editorial and other space is somewhat cramped this morning by the pressure of telegraphic news. The Advertiser's summary of the world's affairs goes to November 10th and covers nearly everything of interest. What is not worth giving in full is condensed into paragraphs; what is worthy of the space is printed in extenso. Our readers, if they take in the whole report, will lack for nothing important that the coast files contain.

British subjects have no reason to feel doubtful about the tenacity and courage of General White. Though in a swirl of enemies he is holding his ground with splendid courage and may be trusted to do all that a soldier can under the circumstances. There is something inspiring in his defence of an almost untenable position which all Americans, however alienated from the mother country, must appreciate.

The six cruisers which the United States is about to build are chiefly intended for police duty in time of peace. They may, indeed, do a certain minor service in war, but they are wanted chiefly to "nose around" and show the flag where its presence may be an encouragement to public order. The cruisers will be designed to wear well in tropical waters and may expect to find plenty to occupy them on the Spanish-American coast.

A correspondent asks if the Advertiser is Radical or Conservative in its local politics. We are happy to say it is neither. The Radical is like the moth that flies into the flame and is burnt up; the Conservative is like the horse which refuses to be led from his flaming stable and is also destroyed. Somewhere between the two extremes is the safe ground in politics for both the newspaper and the individual. Look for the Advertiser there.

Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech was full of marked and pleasant reference to the good relations between Great Britain and the United States. Time was when a British Premier would have disdained to lean on American sympathy, and that was not very long ago. But the tremendous forward movement of the United States as a world power has brought the old empire and the young republic into the cordial relations which are natural to people of one speech, one literature and one faith.

Search is being made in Paris for the burial place and body of John Paul Jones, the first American naval hero—Scotchman by birth, Yankee by adoption, sailor who made the Stars and Stripes respected, a Chevalier of France and an Admiral of the Russian Navy. That such a man should have been buried in obscurity and his sepulcher forgotten was due to the excitement of the French Revolution in the course of which he died. A trace of Jones' resting place has been found under a half-ruined building and if the bones are discovered and identified they will probably be removed to the United States and interred with fitting honors.

The statement in the Associated Press telegrams that in case the Transvaal war goes against the Boers Johannesburg and the Rand will be destroyed may be something more than a mere sensational rumor. A recent book on South Africa states that the forts surrounding the mining capital are built not to defend the town but to menace it and that in their construction the laborers spent months removing dirt from shafts which are believed to be the inlets to dynamite mines. Johannesburgers think that their city now rests on galleries filled with explosives. As to the Rand it is seriously held that the Boers intend, if worst comes to worst, to turn it into a heap of debris which it would not pay to remove.

The proposal to cut down the rate of interest paid by the Postal Savings bank so as to stop deposits and induce withdrawals comes from those who are trying to solve the surplus problem. Funds deposited go to swell the surplus and the Government is put in the peculiar attitude of hiring money which it does not need and thereby keeping it out of the channels of trade where it is needed very much. If the Postal Savings rate were reduced to 3 or 3½ per cent, the situation would be relieved, money formerly put in Government keeping then finding its way in search of higher interest to banks that would loan it to the public. Other suggestions are that the Government itself loan a part of the surplus on approved security or that it turn the funds over to the commercial banks as depositaries. Probably the Minister of Finance will weigh each of these plans and adopt the one which seems both lawful and feasible. So far as using any part of the money for public works is concerned it is a scheme to which the impossibility of legislative appropriation—the President of the United States having stopped all elections here—presents an insuperable barrier.

USED BY BRITISH SOLDIERS IN AFRICA.

Capt. C. G. Dennison is well known all over Africa as commander of the forces that captured the famous rebel Gallahe. Under date of November 4, 1897, from Vryburg, Bechuanaland, he writes: "Before starting on the last campaign I bought a quantity of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used myself when troubled with bowel complaint, and had given to my men, and in every case it proved most beneficial." For sale by all dealers. Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

PLANTERS MEET

(Continued from Page 1.)

practical experience of the work, and must be decided according to circumstances. For example, I observed on Paha and Hamakua, as many as 120 sticks to a 30-foot row, while on Makawili we may plant as many as 150 eyes, or as few as thirty eyes in a 30-foot row, yet our final outcome will be about seventy-five to eighty-five sticks, and these give us as many tons of sugar per acre as the 120 sticks on Paha. It is therefore in the nature of the soil of the one place to send out a great many shoots of a smaller size, and the other place to grow a given average number of a larger kind, assuming that both places yield a given amount of sugar per acre. This subject has been again and again brought up for discussion. Years ago we planted far fewer eyes to a given acre, and gradually hearing and seeing enormous quantities on some favored field of our neighbor, we have added more and more eyes in our planting, until no doubt it has been very much overdone. We are liable to recede, however, too far in the opposite direction. If we could always choose the right seed, and have all the other conditions just as they should be, then I think, one-third of the eyes we now plant would do our work as effectively. Another point frequently argued over is, shall we use seed of one eye, or three or four, or the whole stick uncut? There can be proof brought forward in favor of each of these methods, yet this question, like the foregoing, is a very relative one indeed. Three to four eyes seem to be a mean between extremes so as to suit different soils where perhaps in special localities short seed of one eye, or an uncut cane would serve equally well, or perhaps better. In Dr. Ballard's work on cane, he quotes Stubb's experiments on this point, page 508, where in twenty samples, the uncut cane yielded a higher tonnage than the cut cane. I had an illustration of this on five acres, which I planted some time ago. The uncut cane at first was very irregular, but by eight or ten months it had gone ahead of the cut seed. There is no proof whatever that the eyes on the upper portion draw the nourishment from the eyes on the center or lower end of the stick. It is more rational to believe that each joint is complete within itself and the middle or lower end eyes being much older die earlier, or if alive, sprout slower than the top joint eyes. Cutting the seed, however, is correct, and on an average gives a chance that all the slower eyes are not altogether. Hence if there is any missing the field is more uniform and the missing parts not all together.

IRRIGATION.

No operation connected with growing cane is so surrounded with antiquated notions on the one hand and prejudices on the other. The fact seems self-evident that some soils receive and retain the water easily; others again allow it to pass through, retaining scarcely any more than a layer of sand does. Some yellow, clay soils become sour if irrigated once a month; some red lands require it every eight or ten days, and there are all sorts of gradations between. We hear of such and such a plantation making so many tons of sugar per acre; therefore the reasoning goes, with similar quantities of water, other places should do so likewise. Some of the main factors on irrigated plantations are depth and kind of soil, alluvial or not, temperature and freedom from high winds, or, in other words, climate. Our islands are so small that a few miles changes our climate from rain to sunshine, from still, sultry weather to vigorous northeast winds. Statistics could easily be compiled showing how many cubic feet of water through a crop produces so many tons of sugar on this or that plantation, but the information, at best, would, in the hands of the unskilled, be worse than useless, while those who know what they are about do not require such information to guide them, unless all the other conditions are equally plain.

As a rule, cane requires a good deal of water; the land should not be drier for a foot down than, say, 25 per cent to 30 per cent, yet the fact is sometimes forced upon us that cultivated cane is more a dry than a wet land crop. I think I can easily say, in many instances, excessive irrigation has leached instead of irrigated the soil. Prejudices in this line die hard, and where an interest in a subdivision of water exists they will grow stronger rather than weaker. In this respect share planting has had an evil name long ago. On some of the larger places, such as Spreckelsville, it practically came to a dead stand-still from this more than from any other cause. It is evident therefore that a proportion of acreage is not always a just division for the amount of water, but the question is so full of loopholes that we go on to other parts of the subject; I am sure, however, that planting on shares on irrigated plantations will never be popular nor give the satisfaction in the future which it failed years ago to give in the past.

THRASHING, OR STRIPPING.

Most people in this country strip off the dry leaves; a few see no need of this costly and disagreeable job; it is not done in Hamakua, Makawili nor Pauahau, and it is generally omitted in other sugar-growing countries. It is but fair to add that on very dry plantations the reasons for thrashing are few, while on the wet lands there are apparently good reasons for so doing. This question can be profitably left to those interested; where it is found beneficial it will be done, and where it gives no advantage it will be left undone.

MANURES.

As Doctor Maxwell will no doubt do this subject justice, I only wish to say a few words about it. The question of restoring to the soil what had been taken out by crops was not very well known formerly and it is doubtful if it is understood by the majority of planters today. Deitell and Boname went into this subject, but Hasset, following in their train, put the matter into a more logical position. From a given weight of matured cane and leaves certain proportions of nitrogen, phospho-

ric acid, potash, etc., were obtained as an ultimate analysis; and from this he naturally concluded the weights of each component could easily be calculated for any crop, large or small. This he calls fertilizing by restitution. The idea seems rational enough that if we return to the soil what we have taken out, and in the same condition, the soil would be as good as it was before it produced a crop. It is an old advice and in some cases a good one, that we return to the soil the bagasse and the leaves and allow the bulky mass a sufficient time to decompose and become absorbed by the soil. This requires much labor and plenty of land, so that the rotation of planting is a good many years in coming again to the same field.

In ratooning a field I have in many instances plowed under the leaves and added nitrates and lime, and had good results from them, more, I think, from the mechanical effect than from their chemical properties; but we have been informed from some of our own planters, as well as from those in other sugar-growing countries, that a surer way does not exist of propagating borders and other injurious insects, while others urge the destruction of all leaves and decayed cane in order to keep out the many obscure sicknesses and diseases usually found about cane-fields. If it could be done, a better way would be to compost all such matters until it was fit as rotted manure, to be transported and placed on our fields, as we do now with stable manure.

Burning the leaves in the fields destroys all the nitrogen, while the ash which remains is invariably swept away by the wind, the little that remains is generally very insignificant, even in those parts where there are no constant winds. Leaves brought from the field to generate steam in the mill give some ash which is recovered—the nitrogen, of course, in this case is lost just as well as if they were burned in the field. When newly cut, the weight of the top, green leaves and all the leaves either stripped off or which fall off during growth, is said by Basset to be 67 per cent of the weight of the cane ready for the mill, and contains 70 per cent of all the nitrogen and about 72 per cent of the mineral matter used by the entire plant. Could it be possible to return to the soil the elements taken up by the cane and the leaves, we would have for every 2,200 pounds of cane 420 grammes of nitrogen and 3.66 kilograms of mineral matter, and from the leaves which came from these 2,200 pounds of cane 950 grammes nitrogen and 9.5 grammes of mineral matter, a total for cane and leaves, 1,37 kilos nitrogen and 13.25 kilos mineral matter.

If we multiply all these figures by 6½ we will have a little over seven tons cane per ton of sugar, which might nearly represent our requirements; then the nitrogen and the mineral matter would be for every ton of sugar made, as follows, viz.: 1.37½ equals 8.9 kilos nitrogen, equals 19.58 pounds; 13.25½ equals 86.12 kilos mineral matter, equals 189.46 pounds. But as nearly all plantations burn the cane leaves in the field or elsewhere, they lose, according to these figures which I have taken from Basset's work, page 608, about 14 pounds nitrogen for every ton of sugar made—from the burning of the leaves only.

Dr. Kruger, in one of his Java reports, page 107, says the value of 100 kilos, or 220 pounds, of the dried substance, in leaves, would be worth .3 centimes for its contained nitrogen, and in his work, "Sugar Cane and its Cultivation," page 218, referring to cane leaves, says their worth is very small as manure, even taking their nitrogen and the mineral ash into consideration. In 100 kilos dry substance, he puts their value at 18 pfennigs. If green leaves are dried in the sun for three or four weeks they lose four-fifths of their weight and they lose enormously in their value as a fertilizer; and it is only in the possible application of the first strippings, which usually contain a notable proportion of green, undecayed leaves, where any material benefit from their nitrogen and their mineral substances might be taken into consideration.

Boname says, "The ash from a given quantity of green leaves may contain as much as 11 per cent or 22 per cent of potash, but from the ash of withered, dry leaves only as much as 2.63 per cent to 5.77 per cent of potash, both expressed, of course, on the ash of the dry substance. It is therefore in the growing period when the leaves are in perfect vigor that they are richest in nitrogen and potash, and when their functions are performed, their elements grow less and less, while the proportion of silica augments as they grow of less value to the cane, and eventually they fall off altogether. The greater portion of the alkaline salts have either returned to the cane stalk, or by rains or dew been diffused out and returned to the soil."

The use of commercial fertilizers is extending very much over the islands. Lime is now recommended where formerly its place was taken up by large doses of superphosphate, a useless expenditure, in many cases. From my own experience I can trace but little benefit in our land from the use of phosphates, either soluble or not, and associated with other elements or applied alone. Potash alone, or with guano, gave no marked effect, but if followed by an application of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, rendered much assistance to the growing crop, and in adding nitrate soda I have found best results if accompanied with carbonate of lime. Two applications at different times are better than one, and in our circumstances I prefer the warm weather, say, August and September, for the last dose, and have had good results as late as the middle of October, cane being cut in January.

ROTATION OF PLANTING.

By this is meant how long can a field be profitably under cane, plant and ratoon, before it is plowed up and replanted afresh? A field is planted, say, in August; grows until the second November but is not cut until, perhaps, May; this is practically two years. If it is ratooned it may be cut again in April or May; this makes three years that the cane has occupied the soil, but if, in place of ratooning at once, after the plant, the field lies idle until, say, October or November, and after that cultivated and cut, say, the second April or May, then the cane has occupied the soil four years, but in actual

growth only three and a half years. Now the point is which method pays best, and which, from an agricultural point of view, is best for the land?

This question is very important where irrigation is practiced. It will be noticed that the same amount of water is used, or very nearly so, whether we take a short, or, as we may call it, a long ratoon, because practically no water is used on the long ratoons during the first six or eight months, whereas on the short ratoons, irrigation is used just as soon as the trash is burned. Now we all know how beneficial it is for the soil to have a rest, and in the case of irrigated lands to become dry and active to cease; this is accomplished for a short period in our long ratoon system, but it is not in the short ratoon. The average yield per annum and per acre is therefore in the one case—the sugar obtained from the plant and the short ratoons, divided by three, and in the other, the sugar of the plant plus the long ratoon divided by four. In our case (Makawili plantation) the four years' rotation gives the best results, and is more profitable in every way, while it is making the best use of the land, and the water of irrigation. Plantations regarded from this standpoint show at a glance what results can be expected on an average from their total area, or circle of land under cultivation per acre.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morrison's paper, on the motion of W. G. Irwin, it was ordered that hereafter the reports read be printed in proper form and distributed among members.

A second paper on cultivation by Mr. G. R. Ewart was also read and it was ordered that as many of the reports as possible be published in the Advertiser and the Planters' Monthly.

Discussion on the above papers was indulged in by G. F. Fairchild, Hugh Morrison, C. M. Cooke, Dr. Maxwell, H. P. Baldwin, Mr. Olding, J. M. Horner and Geo. R. Ewart.

Dr. Maxwell stated that sub-experimental stations were being established in the different islands to carry out the work more thoroughly.

Adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

TRUSTEES MEETING.

At a quarter after one the Trustees of the Association met for the election of officers, with President H. P. Baldwin in the chair. Upon motion it was ordered that the Secretary cast the ballot for the following officers for the ensuing year:

C. M. Cooke, president; F. A. Schaefer, vice-president; F. M. Swamy, treasurer; C. Bolte, secretary; and Geo. H. Robertson, auditor.

A TECHNICAL SESSION.

The Planters re-assembled at 2 p. m. After calling the meeting to order President Baldwin announced the election of officers by the Trustees and with a few remarks called the President-elect, C. M. Cooke, to the chair.

President Cooke said the once was one of great difficulty and that he accepted it with diffidence. The work was great and growing. When the Association was started the sugar output was only 18,000 tons it had now expanded to 280,000 tons and the Planters' Association and work had widened with it. He did not feel competent to fill the office, but would do his best. He thought Mr. Irwin's motion in the morning a good one and believed the reports should be printed. He believed also there should be added a committee on attendance; he wanted to see the assembly room crowded next year with interested and enthusiastic planters.

It was moved and seconded to authorize the usual assessment for yearly expenses.

The report of the Committee on Fertilization, by Mr. A. Lidgate was read by Dr. Maxwell and ordered published in the Advertiser and Planters' Monthly.

The report opened considerable discussion.

Dr. Maxwell gave the life history and results of a given fertilizer and pointed out those elements, withdrawn by cane growth, which must be replaced. He insisted on facts, not on opinions. He agreed with other planters and believed that by following facts the soils could be scientifically kept up to the desired standard.

Mr. Baldwin spoke of the differences between both cultivators and scientific men upon the various matters under discussion.

Dr. Maxwell pointed out similar variations in the results of analysis, but he insisted that the planters of Hawaii should know local conditions first; analysis was for the purpose of comparison as well.

President Cooke asked Dr. Maxwell if his remarks were pointed toward changes in the canes of the islands.

Dr. Maxwell said not necessarily, but only to be able to select those best suited for our soils.

Mr. Morrison inquired into the dryness of the canes analyzed.

The discussion was also carried on by Judge Hart and Messrs. Fairchild, Olding and Renton and others.

The report of the Committee on Sugar Manufacture was presented by Chairman Renton, which was accepted and ordered printed. Discussion followed by members.

The Committee on machinery reported "no report." It was moved and carried that the extraction of sugar method be made uniform and that the same committee be continued thereon



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It always restores color to gray hair,—all the dark, rich color of early life. There is no longer need of your looking old before your time.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and clears the complexion.

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and make a supplemental report. Dr. Maxwell was added to the committee as an ex-officio member.

Dr. Maxwell read a short but very interesting report for the committee on the Diseases of Cane, by Prof. A. Koebel, now in Australia. Accepted and ordered to be printed. After considerable discussion the meeting adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning and proceed to the experimental station and to meet in regular session again at 10:30 o'clock.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar—Centrifugals, 4½ for 96; granulated, 4½; beets 35½, Nov. 4; 35½, Nov. 8.

Cane is being planted on the Oahu plantation and the laborers' quarters are built.

A desired franchise for building a dry dock at Kakaako has been refused by the Secretary of the Navy.

Captain Paul Smith has been ordered to join his regiment, the Fortieth Infantry, at the earliest practicable date.

The annual retreat of the Roman Catholic clergy ended last week and the various priests are going back to their parish work.

C. D. Pringle, the squatter on Coconut Island, Hilo, has been ordered to move by Sheriff Andrews but at last accounts he was holding the fort.

Hon. L. A. Thurston, who returned by the last Kinau, reports that Messrs. J. and S. Williams have begun work on the new 500-ton mill for the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company.

Mr. W. Wallace of Portland, Ore., is expected by the Australia. On the 28th inst. he will be married to Miss Folsom, daughter of the assistant appraiser of the Honolulu Custom-house.

While a company of men from the Solace was drilling at the Makiki baseball grounds yesterday morning one of their number dropped to the ground from a stroke of heat apoplexy. The patrol wagon was summoned and the sufferer conveyed to the vessel.

C. F. Gouveia, a Portuguese, has sued T. R. Walker, Tom May and J. U. Horne, trustees of the Episcopal Church at Makiki, for trespass. Gouveia claims to have been ejected from his house at Makiki street and Wilder avenue and claims \$10,000 damages.

C. S. Brugelero, who has recently been appointed first officer of the Hancock, is a son-in-law of S. B. Rose of the Wilder Steamship Company. He has for years been in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and was formerly master and part owner of the bark Ophir.

Carl Widemann, one of the defendants in the case of T. R. Mossman vs. H. R. Macfarlane et al., has fled a demurrer to plaintiff's complaint on the grounds, first, that there is a defect or misjoinder of parties defendant, and, second, that the complaint is ambiguous, certain and insufficient.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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DORIC MARU NOV. 24
NIPPON MARU DEC. 2
COPTIC MARU DEC. 20
AMERICA MARU DEC. 28

GAELEIC JAN. 12
HONGKONG MARU JAN. 22
CHINA JAN. 31

DORIC MARU FEB. 8
NIPPON MARU FEB. 16
RIO DE JANEIRO FEB. 24

COPTIC MARU MARCH 6
AMERICA MARU MARCH 14
PEKING MARCH 22

GAELEIC MARCH 30

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

COPTIC MARU NOV. 28
AMERICA MARU DEC. 5
ALGOA (cargo) DEC. 12
GAELEIC DEC. 22
HONGKONG MARU DEC. 30

CHINA JAN. 6
DORIC MARU JAN. 13
NIPPON MARU JAN. 20

COPTIC MARU FEB. 10
AMERICA MARU FEB. 17
HONGKONG MARU MARCH 6

CHINA MARCH 14
DORIC MARU MARCH 21

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TIME TABLE

S. S. KINAU,

MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.

NOTICE—CHANGE IN SAILING OF STEAMER KINAU.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawahae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

Passengers and freight will be taken for Makana, Mahukona, Kawahae, Hilo, Hakalau, Honouliuli, Papaikou and Pepeekeo.

Passengers and PACKAGES ONLY will be taken for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Kihel and Laupahoehoe.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

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MAUI.
Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kihel, Naha, Hana, Hamoa and Kihel, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

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MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.
Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kaunapapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in its time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purse-bearers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, or delay in the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. T. K. CLARK, Port Supt.

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Views on the Character of Our
Campaign in Luzon.

Albert P. Taylor, who returned to Honolulu on a recent transport from Manila, talks as follows about the defects in General Otis' policy:

"When I left Manila on the 20th of October the affairs of the city and surrounding country in general were still in a peculiar and somewhat chaotic condition, arising, in my opinion, from the lack of capability of General Otis to carry into effect, or even to plan a vigorous campaign which would result in an early termination of the Philippine insurrection. In other words, I would say from my own observation, as well as from the statements of some well-known ranking officers of the army in Manila, that General Otis is, in fact, incompetent to cope with such a two-headed question.

"He is an officer who should merely be in command of a brigade, not an army corps, and especially such a magnificent organization as the Eighth Army Corps has proven itself to be. In the regular army he is but a Brigadier-General, being a Major-General only by brevet. General Otis is endeavoring to bring out of its chaotic state, the civil affairs of an insular dependency which has been rotting away under Spanish rule for centuries. This civil question in itself is one requiring the constant and able efforts of men schooled and trained in the administration of civil and municipal government; the Custom House and Tax problems have been met to a small extent, yet, in the extension of the American systems of revenue collections, the details are yet far from being worked out under the Governorship of General Otis. It is a vast and knotty problem for even a body of men to untangle and weave into proper shape; and yet, here is but one man who pretends to be able single-handed to solve it, and conduct extensive military operations as well. What has been the result? An undefined and incomplete civil government established along the lines of martial law with its arbitrary limitations, and a deplorable result of more than a year's army operations in the field.

"On the morning of my arrival in Manila Bay on the transport 'Slam,' October 6th, just as we came opposite Cavite and the memorable scene of Dewey's May-day victory, we heard the loud booming of artillery; with our glasses we discovered dense clouds of smoke arising just beyond Cavite (now the United States Navy Yard), and surmised that our artillerymen were out practicing. Upon arrival at the docks we learned that General Schwan had been fighting the insurgents in severely contested battles at Novalete and Old Cavite, and had just re-taken the towns. Think of it! Our forces had just re-captured towns which had been taken eighteen months previously, and around which since the memorable 4th of February, of this year, our brave volunteers had fought and bled, and victoriously driven the pugnacious 'little brown men' from them. Again the next day all Manila heard the dull booming of the guns beyond Cavite, and then the news of another battle, and so it has continued.

"Three days after my arrival I drove out in a car towards Calocan, La Loma and the famous 'Waterworks,' famous in the annals of the victories of the volunteers, and had just reached La Loma Church where General 'Andy' Burt is stationed with the 25th Infantry (colored), when the line was suddenly attacked from Malabon on the extreme left (north), down to the Pasig river (south). General Pio Pilar had suddenly appeared in force along our entire front and begun a well-timed attack. The regulars swarmed out into position and charged across the open field through a hail of Mauser bullets to within 500 yards of the Filipinos as they stood at the edge of the thick forest, and finally drove them back through the woods by severe and deadly volleys of rifle-firing, and splendid shooting with the light field guns. This occurred not forty-five minutes ride from Escolta street, Manila. Our forces, at that time amounting to fully 30,000 regulars, do not command even the towns and cities which the volunteers captured five months ago. Why does this condition exist? Because General Otis is so tied up with his clerical duties relating to the civil and military government, seeing to it that his 'papers, etc.' are properly filled out in duplicate and triplicate, dated, signed and approved, and the myriad of intricacies incident to the 'making out' and forwarding of papers, that he has no time to go out to the firing line to make personal observations. There are fine, able offi-

cers in the field in command of divisions of the gallant Eighth Army Corps. Lawton, Bates, 'Joe' Wheeler, Schwan, 'Andy' Burt, but their swords are locked in their sheaths. One of Otis' orders is, 'Not to fire until the Filipino empties his rifle;' a strange condition to confront an out-post sentry with; to compel him to stand and watch a so-called 'amigo' Filipino spy out our position holding a hoe in his hands to encourage the feeling of his 'friendliness.'

"While I remained at La Loma Church, on the firing line, I saw hundreds of Filipino women with heavily laden baskets of food balanced upon their heads, daily stride past the church, past our wondering sentries, across the 1500 yards of open field and disappear into the stretch of forest on the opposite side behind which Pilar's division skulked. We estimated that in six days 21,000 pounds of food had thus passed through our lines to feed 'our friends the enemy.' Brigade and regimental commanders fumed and swore because the power was taken from them to confiscate the edibles. Yet, General Otis' order reads literally that 'the natives shall not be disturbed when they are without arms, and are pursuing the peaceful vocations of life;' and do nothing to make them discontented with American rule. 'Pursue the peaceful vocations of life!'

"When a native uses a hoe in a field, the American sentry feels certain that buried within a few feet of the peaceful native, is a deadly Mauser rifle and plenty of ammunition. And so the long caravans of Filipino 'stomach ammunition' go out every day unmolested. 'Almost every day field statements come in from all parts of the line, reporting the death of one and sometimes two men, often times within the last two weeks, the deaths being very numerous among the officers. General Otis plainly does not control the situation; he merely commands such positions as his troops occupy along the line, in barracks and under patrol. Within the very city itself, in the heart of the Tondo and Binondo district which have already been swept with fire and sword, the natives are fully known to be insurgents of the worst class, and an outbreak is nightly feared, so that heavy reserves are held within the city to patrol the streets at night, and woe betide that individual who is found upon the streets, except an army officer, after 8:30 p. m. That is Manila's 'curfew' hour. Even the Reserve hospitals almost in the heart of the city are now heavily guarded against a massacre of the inmates, arms being supplied the institutions for the convalescents' defence.

"If the military operations are to be successfully performed, and a Republican civil government firmly established, there should be a head to each department with full powers for carrying out their plans, with possibly a Governor-General over all. With their proper officers, each department should be able without further expensive delay to speedily terminate a question which under present conditions is a colossal one. This seems to be an unwritten consensus of opinion among the army officers.

"True it is that the army is sadly deficient in transportation facilities (the disaster to our own ship, the 'Slam,' interfering with the problem greatly), as the Filipino ponies, little larger than Shetlands are unable to draw the heavy loads required, and therefore slow-moving Caribao's are pressed to service. However, the great warehouses of the Quartermaster Department are filled to overflowing, every transport adding tons upon tons of material and subsistence, which ought long ago to have been forwarded to the army, and the army in turn advanced into the enemy's country. Yet even this has not been accomplished. The regimental warehouses are well filled, but these are located in Manila, but often at too great a distance for prompt service of the commissary.

"Aguinaldo evidently has very complete information of every contemplated movement of the American army, ascertained by his spies who are employed as 'amigos' in every department of the United States service. They are shrewd little people and worm their way into army secrets with amazing alacrity. The under-warden of Bilbid prison, appointed to his position because he was an 'amigo,' was lately arrested as he was discovered that he was one of Aguinaldo's chief spies in Manila as well as his collector of war monies. General Pilar, it is well understood, enters the city at will under various disguises and then suddenly swoops down with his division upon a weak part of our lines, generally managing to raise considerable mischief. Shortly before my arrival, three insurgent Brigadier-Generals came into our lines under flag of truce for a conference, bringing with them for release, seventeen American prisoners. Under General Otis' orders the Brigadiers were housed in Manila's finest hostelry, the Oriente, were dined and feasted to 'conciliate them' (it was said), and as usual the conference came to naught, that is for General Otis. Everywhere the Brigadiers appear near the plaza facing the hotel, the na-

tives often numbering nearly 5,000, cheered them to the echo. Since then it has been decided that no more Brigadiers will be accorded like honors. Four days after their departure a concentrated attack was made upon various stretches of our lines. So much had the Brigadiers gained in information.

"Every time I rode from the city to La Loma or Calocan I carried a revolver, well exposed, to view when out in the native portions and suburbs. No one wearing the khaki dares venture between the city and our lines without a weapon, for danger lurks behind every bamboo thicket. Calocan and La Loma seem to be the positions greatly desired by the insurgents, for, in possession of them they could control Manila's water supply. La Loma is a church of the cumbersome Spanish padre style of architecture, located four miles to the north of the city and somewhat isolated, as within the enclosure is a cemetery. General Burt has his headquarters inside the church which now contains little of its former ecclesiastical dignity beyond the altar and the figure upon the cross above it. A shell from the Utah Battery plowed its way through a window buttress demolishing considerable of the interior; the roof and dome are perforated in a score of places, while the wall is full of small orifices caused by Mauser, Remington and Krag bullets. The General and some of his officers occupied the vestry for sleeping quarters; my cot was arranged under the altar. Occasionally during the night's vigil a sharpshooter took a long shot at the church whenever a lantern or candle-light appeared, and the sput of Mauser bullets against the walls became a familiar sound.

"As the entire question, both in civil and military matters, now stands, and the manner in which affairs are conducted, or at least have been conducted, the United States will have a hard problem to solve. It is too great a one for General Otis to work out with his clerical methods. Place him at the foot of his class, and let the next one go to the head. Therein lies a probable solution."

HAWAIIAN SUGAR STOCKS.

Comment of a San Francisco
Commercial Paper.

The Financial Letter, George Hearst's paper, contains the following of local interest:

Mr. St. Goar returned from the Hawaiian Islands during the week, where he has spent six weeks in examining the plantations. After a careful examination of the properties, he considers sugar securities the most desirable industrial securities in this or any other market. He is of the opinion that in a short time most of these securities will be taken out of this market, or else be sold here at very much higher figures than they are now bringing. The plan to introduce them upon the New York market is now being matured, and will be carried out in a short time. Mr. St. Goar said that during the last week he was in the islands there had been copious rains, sufficient for this season of the year. At the Hutchinson there had been, during the storm, 13 inches, at the Paauhau 10, at Honokaa 8, at Onomea between 11 and 12. There is no fear of a dry year. Mr. St. Goar stated that on the plantations whose stock is listed in this market, the conditions were very favorable, and that the crops would fully reach the expectations of the managers. Mr. St. Goar emphasized the need of a cable to the islands, which he thought would make the securities still more desirable, as then investors would be in immediate touch with the properties and their conditions.

There was considerable buying of sugar stocks during the week. Honokaa sold at 3 1/4. It paid a dividend of 35 cents on the 1st. This plantation is in excellent condition. There is little doubt now that next year the dividend will be increased to 50 cents per share per month.

Hutchinson dropped off to 25 1/2 at one time during the week. It is remarkable that the stock of such a plantation should fall so low as at present. It is one of the model plantations on the island. Besides, there are possibilities of an extension or enlargement of this plantation, which will very much add to the value of the stock.

Supper to Capt. Paul Smith.

Last Saturday night a very pleasant and enjoyable time was spent in the armory by the officers of the First Battalion and officers and members of Co. A. The occasion was a supper tendered to Capt. Paul Smith on the eve of his departure from the islands. A set of resolutions passed by his late command were read and presented to him, with the very best wishes for his success in his new sphere of duty. If Captain Smith is half as highly appreciated in his new regiment as he was in the First Regiment he will come back to the islands a—well, something better than a captain. May he go on and prosper in the wish of all his friends and former comrades in the National Guard Hawaii.

THE LAND ORDER

Messrs Hartwell and Bal-
lou Submit Briefs.The Hilo Railway—The Opinion of
Herbert B. Gehr and
Others.

By the arrival of the steamer China it is learned, both through official and unofficial sources, that it is most probable the late land order of President McKinley, relating to Hawaii, will be so construed, if not actually modified, that no hardship will fall upon those who purchased land in good faith previous thereto.

While the Government is so situated that the Cabinet cannot give out full information owing to the fact that the matters under consideration have not as yet reached a conclusion, still it is conceded that the prospects for a very liberal construction of the order are good, and there are fair chances even for a modification thereof after the case has been fully gone over.

From the letters received by the Government it is learned that General Hartwell has already submitted his points upon which he asks to be heard by the Attorney General, asking for modifications of the land order of President McKinley. Attorney Ballou is also in Washington representing the Rapid Transit Company of Honolulu. He is also asking for modification, as far as the land order affects the interests of that company. The letters state, however, that up to the leaving of the mail neither of these gentlemen had been formally heard upon the points submitted.

Mr. Herbert B. Gehr, who has been East in the interests of his company, was seen yesterday after the arrival of the China. He states that he made a trip to Washington as soon almost as the order was issued, induced by the fact that the Hilo Railway must necessarily cross various pieces of public land. Mr. Gehr states that he had both interviews and consultations with officials in Washington and with leading men, and he is satisfied the order will be construed as not to interfere with the building of the railway.

"We shall," continued Mr. Gehr, "keep right along with our preparations, and we now have a large force of men on the way here for the work of construction. The fact is, that in seeking information for myself I learned that it is the intention of the Washington Government to so interpret the order that it will not affect previous purchases and leases of public lands in good faith, but to stop such leases and purchases on and after the publication of the order. This is the opinion of all with whom I have discussed the matter, and, as I believe, is the view semi-officially expressed in Washington."

It is also learned from another source that the case as presented by Mr. Hartwell has had considerable influence in bringing about the present favorable attitude of the Washington authorities, and all the opinions received from those at Washington and elsewhere give strength to the belief that some modification will be speedily made giving relief to those transactions falling under the order.

HONOLULU JOINS.

In Paying Tribute to Doan's Back-
ache Kidney Pills.

A young man went to a wealthy and successful manufacturer and applied for employment.

"What can you do?" the manufacturer asked, and the young man proceeded to tell of his ability.

"But I don't want to know what you say you can do," the gentleman replied, "let me know what others say you have done; bring me recommendations from people I know and can trust."

It's the same way with the little conqueror and the public; people want to know what has been done. Honolulu people are joining the myriads of others in making public the work of this little modern wonder and what your neighbors say should convince the skeptic. The endorsement of citizens is the proof that goes with every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narration of my experiences for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

NOT A SURPRISE.

It will not be a surprise to any who are at all familiar with the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, to know that people everywhere take pleasure in relating their experience in the use of that splendid medicine and in telling of the benefit they have received from it. Of bad colds it has cured, of threatened attacks of pneumonia it has averted and of the children it has saved from attacks of croup and whooping cough. It is a grand, good medicine. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for H. I.

By the Australia.

Following is a list of passengers booked to leave San Francisco by the Australia, up to the time of the China's departure on the 9th inst.: Mr. Koch, Berensford Pierce, Axel Aalberg, F. J. Cross, J. F. Morgan, G. W. Smith, wife, child, Rev. S. S. Deaha, J. Kaubane, Rev. E. S. Timoteo, Rev. J. M. Eszra, Professor Boehm, Mrs. E. W. Fuller, Miss Fuller, Mr. Fennell, R. E. Foster, Miss R. Duffy, R. D. King, A. Enos, wife and son, Miss Young, J. A. Hopper, wife and daughter, R. Farrier, Mr. Wallace, Henshaw Bulkley and party, John Kamaui, W. Pusol, Dr. Bishop and lady, A. G. Ballentyne, Dr. A. Mouritz, A. G. Eames and wife, E. A. Fraser, J. C. Quinn, C. J. Hutchins, J. H. Bell, J. Plaw, Mrs. I. Brown, 2 children and maid, Rev. O. P. Emerson and wife, J. C. Walker, wife and daughter, W. G. Hyman, A. C. Paulamier, H. Cohn, A. de Erlich, Miss Wiley, Mrs. J. N. Wiley and child, E. M. Walsh, and four Orpheum company.

Captain H. L. Draper.

Captain H. L. Draper, who is well-known to the islands, as having been lieutenant in charge of the marines from the U. S. S. Boston in the troubles of 1893, and later as the leader of the first battalion of marines to land at Guantanamo, Cuba, in the Spanish war, is passing through to Manila on the "Solace."

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
TELEPHONE 121.Castle & Cooke
LIMITED.LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTS.AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.Elmo Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

Metropolitan

Meat Company

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Highest Market Rates paid for
Hides, Skins and Tallow.Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific
Mail Steamship Companies.PURE - BRED
POULTRY!
Eggs for Hatching.PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for
sale at all seasons from the following
varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains. Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.

Prices furnished on application.
WALTER C. WEDON,
Eastlawn, Punahou, Honolulu, H. I.

CLARKE'S 8 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all other ailments of the Throat and Lungs. Price 10c per box. Sold by all druggists. Manufactured by J. H. Clarke, 100, Broadway, New York.

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Is the Name

Of our new stock of Hot
Water Bottles, Bulb and
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Durability

Especially manufactured for us and
guaranteed to last longer than other
Rubber Goods in this Climate.

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Have You Seen Our

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Now is the time to replace your leak-
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Is the Original and Only Genuine
Coughs,
Colds,
Asthma,
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAER WOOD stated
publicly, in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE
was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORO-
DYNE; that the whole story of the defendant,
F. C. C., was deliberately untrue, and he con-
tended to say it had been sworn to. See The Times,
Jan. 1, 1904.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which relieves PAIN of
EVERY KIND, soothes a calm, refreshing sleep
WITHOUT NARCOTICS, and INVIGORATES
the nervous system when exhausted. Is the
Great Specific for Cholera, Dysen-
tery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, re-
ports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose gen-
erally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta,
states: "Two doses completely cured me of
diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE for
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,
Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Im-
mense sale of this remedy has given rise to
many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne
bears on the wrapper the name of the
inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, sold
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THE WEEK IN MAUI

What is Doing in Island Society.

Thanksgiving Literary—A Prisoner at Large—Sports and Pastimes.

MAUI, Nov. 18.—During Thursday evening, the 16th, the "Thanksgiving Literary," under the auspices of the Makawao Society, was held at the residence of Hon. H. P. Baldwin, Haku. A large number of people were present who listened with pleasure to the following program:

PART I.

Piano duet, "Festival Cortège," Mrs. Aiken and Miss Schweizer.
Reading, "The First Thanksgiving," Mrs. Taylor.
Reading, "The Pumpkin," Miss Watson.
Vocal solo, "A Hawaiian Thanksgiving Song," Miss Simpson.
Recitation, "Something to be Thankful For," Master Alfred Taylor.
Reading, "Give Thanks For What?" Miss Schweizer.
Vocal Solo, "The Breaking Waves Dashed High," Mrs. Nicol.
Recitation, "Thanksgiving Day," Miss Fleming.

PART II.

Music by the Homophone.

The "homophone" consisted of a large musical staff upon which very strange musical notation was evident, for in place of the usual circular representations, the heads of the notes were depicted by human faces, and it goes without saying that there were no half, quarter or eighth notes on the staff.

When pointed to, each note or face emitted a tone corresponding to its position on the staff.

Mr. H. P. Baldwin, as conductor, made a facetious speech introducing the remarkable instrument. He explained that this "homophone" had the misfortune to come from San Francisco on the ill-fated "Colusa," that it fell overboard with the water-pipe when the bark was stranded on the reef near Spreckelsville; that it was saved only through the heroic efforts of Messrs. Lowrie and Cooke, who had charged a big bill for salvage. The first tune played was "Saw My Leg Off" and the last "The Old Oaken Bucket."

The refreshments, which were of the New England "Thanksgiving" order, with the exception of ice cream, consisted of baked beans, brown bread, apple pie, mince pie, squash pie and pumpkin pie.

The sale of needlework and candy amounted to about \$150.

FREE FROM ARREST.

During the 17th the sailor of the bark C. D. Bryant (now discharging coal at Kaanapali), who was arrested for assault upon two of his shipmates, was brought before Acting Consular Agent S. C. Allen of Spreckelsville, who sent him back to his ship. The Lahaina district magistrate decided that he had no jurisdiction in the matter.

THANKSGIVING BASEBALL.

During Thanksgiving Day there will be a match game of baseball at Kahului between the Ulupalakua and Wailuku clubs. Laurie Crook is the captain of the former and Dr. Boone of the latter association.

SENTENCED FOR ASSAULT.

During the 14th the district magistrate of Makawao sentenced Manuel Charlis to eighteen months' imprisonment. Charlis is the Spanish laborer of Paia plantation who assaulted a luna with a hoe, cutting a long gash in his arm. A. F. Tavares, lawyer for the defendant, appealed the case for a trial by jury.

NEW PRINTING OFFICE.

The printing office for the Wailuku Journal is nearly completed. It is situated in the same building with the Wailuku postoffice.

Maui people were on the lookout for leopards on the morning of the 15th, but nothing of the kind was visible except several shooting stars.

PRISONER AT LARGE.

During the 15th a prisoner serving a sentence for one year for larceny escaped while working on the Spreckelsville road. He is a Chinese named Chung Pak. Sheriff Baldwin has offered a reward of \$50 for his capture. It is thought that he is hid away in one of the Spreckelsville camps.

NEW DIRECTORY.

The Maui Telephone Company has recently issued a new directory in the shape of a neat booklet. The names of subscribers are arranged both alphabetically and according to the numbers.

MARINE NEWS.

Kahului—Arrived, Nov. 14, schr. H. C. Wright, Oleon, 31 days from Kilauea, Alaska, with fish guano for H. C. Co. She cleared on the 15th for Eureka in ballast.

DR. McKIBBIN.

Dr. McKibbin of Honolulu is a guest of his brother, Alexander McKibbin of Makawao.

THE WEATHER.

Weather—During the week heavy "trades" but no rain.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM CURES OTHERS, WHY NOT YOU?

My wife has been using Chamberlain's Pain Balm, with good results, for a lame shoulder that has pained her continually for nine years. We have tried all kinds of medicines and doctors without receiving any benefit from any of them. One day we saw an advertisement of this medicine and thought of trying it, which we did with the best of satisfaction. She has used only one bottle and her shoulder is almost well.—Adolph L. Miller, Manchester, N. H. For sale by all dealers, Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

MRS. GEORGE DEWEY.



WASHINGTON, November 9.—Admiral George Dewey and Mrs. Mildred Hazen were married quietly at the rectory of St. Paul's Catholic Church in V street, near Fifteenth street, this city, shortly before 10 o'clock this morning. The ceremony was performed by Rev. James F. Mackin, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Joseph H. Foley, assistant pastor, and the Rev. Sidney Hurlbut.

The ceremony was of the simplest character according to the rites of the Catholic Church and the only witnesses besides the officiating clergymen were Mrs. Washington McLean and Mrs. Ludlow, wife of Admiral Ludlow, mother and sister, respectively, of the bride, and Lieutenant Caldwell, Admiral Dewey's secretary.

The arrangements for the wedding were made with all the secrecy which has attended the whole affair. After procuring the license for the wedding yesterday, Lieutenant Caldwell called on Father Mackin, of St. Paul's, of which church Mrs. Hazen is a communicant, and arranged for the wedding this morning.

As Admiral Dewey is not a Catholic, a special dispensation was required for the performance of the ceremony and this was procured by Father Mackin from Bishop Curtis, vicar general of the Diocese of Baltimore, who granted it in the absence of Cardinal Gibbons, who is at present in New Orleans. Father Mackin went to Baltimore for this purpose yesterday afternoon.

At 9:45 this morning two carriages containing the wedding party drew up before the modest red brick rectory in the rear of St. Paul's. The general public had no intimation of where the ceremony was to take place and not a single spectator was present as the party alighted. Admiral Dewey and Lieutenant Caldwell quickly stepped on their carriage and the Admiral assisted the bride-elect and her mother and sister from the other carriage.

Upon entering the rectory they were ushered into the reception room, where Admiral Dewey was presented to Father Mackin and the two clergymen who were to assist in the ceremony. Mrs. Hazen removed her wrap and she and the Admiral immediately took their places in the center of the little reception room where the ceremony was performed which made them man and wife.

Before the ceremony, Father Mackin addressed the contracting parties as follows:

"Before pronouncing the solemn words which will bind you forever together, it may be well to forget for a moment the things that are around us and to look upward. We are the children of God, and we have a right to call upon Him in joy and in sorrow. We need His help in both extremes and never more than now, for although the promises you are about to make are easily made, and the work of a moment, their fulfillment is the work of a lifetime. We call upon God to witness and to bless this union, of which He is the author and which He has made sacred. No matter how generous and devoted you may be to each other, there are in every life moments of trial, when we, in our weakness, need the help that comes from above and this help will be given in its fullness in return for the faithful fulfillment of our obligations."

"The higher your position in life, the more incumbent upon you is the faithful fulfillment of your obligation, and the more rigorous the accounts that will be exacted. The neglect of these obligations will cast its shadow upon eternity. But this hour we hope marks the beginning of a career, which will make you wiser, better and more useful to your fellow-creatures in this life and the life beyond and when death at last shall break the link which binds you, as death alone can break it, may that last hour find two hands as fondly clasped and two hearts as closely joined as they are today and may the joys of this life be a foretaste of the joys that are to come."

The ceremony was performed with the ring, according to the nuptial rites of the Catholic Church.

Including the address of Father Mackin, it consumed less than five minutes. Father Mackin was the first to hail the bride as Mrs. Dewey. Congratulations and felicitations followed and the wedding party drove directly from the rectory to the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. McLean, where a wedding breakfast was served.

The Admiral and Mrs. Dewey left at 12:45 for New York.

THE BRITISH CLAIMS.

How the Matter is Viewed in Washington.

The claims of British residents in Hawaii growing out of the late revolution have all now been filed and are in the hands of the British Consul Mr. W. R. Hoare. There are several other claims against the Hawaiian Government—one Danish, two Greek and one Portuguese, also mentioned in this connection in the following comments by the Washington Star:

An erroneous impression has been created by a late report from Hawaii to the effect that the United States Government has admitted formally the merits of the claims preferred by certain British and other foreign subjects against the Hawaiian Government for their arrest and expulsion during the attempted rebellion in the islands in 1895. The facts in the case are that when Hawaii was annexed to the United States the question arose as to the liability for certain claims, including the above, which were pending against the Hawaiian Government at the time. The solicitor of the State Department, Judge Penfield, decided—and in this decision Attorney-General Griggs concurred—that proper claims against the Hawaiian Government were not destroyed by the annexation. But when it came to the question of liability for the payment of such claims it

was held that the United States Government must hold the local government of Hawaii chargeable, especially in the case of those foreign claims, and the Hawaiian Government has been so informed.

It is distinctly stated, however, that in settling this abstract proposition, touching the liability of even the United States or Hawaii, our government has not undertaken to pass upon the validity of the claims. It simply declares that if they are valid Hawaii must assume the liability. After all, the aggregate of the claims is not considerable. All of the British claims foot up only \$7,050. There is a claim by one Danish subject, Edmund Norrie, two Greek claims and one Portuguese claim, but in those cases no sum is mentioned by the claimants. There is one claim to the amount of \$25,000 preferred by an American citizen, one James Durrall, and this claim stands on the same foundation as the foreign claims.

Lady Visitors.

Mrs. M. J. Ward of Washington, D. C., whose late husband was the inventor of the famous Ward gun and whose brother was Wm. J. Florence, the renowned comedian, is at the Hawaiian. She is accompanied by Mrs. Whitman of Spokane, wife of a former State Senator of Minnesota. The ladies will stay in Hawaii about two months.



BABY LIKES IT

Everyone Takes Cuticura Resolvent.

It is so pure, sweet, and wholesome that young and old may take it with equal pleasure and benefit. Its mission is to cool and cleanse the blood in eczema and other torturing, disfiguring humors, rashes, and irritations, while warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, soothe and heal the itching, burning skin and speedily complete the cure.

N. B.—CUTICURA SOAP makes the hair grow, clears the complexion, softens and whitens the hands, and is the purest and sweetest of toilet, bath, and baby soaps.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25¢; CUTICURA OINTMENT, 50¢. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 75¢. CUTICURA SOAP, 25¢; CUTICURA OINTMENT, 50¢. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 75¢.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 827 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.
The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

TROPIC OILS.

By the "Island" over a hundred barrels of this well-known oil, and now about over 200 more barrels; so we don't think we will run short of oil during the coming sugar season. Tropic Oils for engine, cylinder, dynamo, car box, roller and all other lubricating purposes have not got their equal in this market. Our sales prove this, for from a small beginning we have worked up to an oil business that shows that the article used is all right. Get your season's supply from us.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

Clearance Sale

OF OUR PRESENT STOCK OF

FURNITURE.

Must have room for the IMMENSE SHIPMENT to arrive on the J. D. Spreckels and W. H. Dimond.

Everything reduced in our store. Here is an opportunity to furnish your home with the latest designs at very little cost.

SALE ONE WEEK ONLY.

COYNE-MERTEN FURNITURE COMPANY

Progress Block. Fort St.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds \$3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport.

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 5,500,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 40,500,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1900, £13,950,000.

1—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000 £ 2,000,000

Subscribed 2,750,000 £ 2,750,000

Paid up Capital 687,200 £ 687,200

2—Fire Funds 7,700,000 £ 7,700,000

3—Life and Annuity Funds 10,500,000 £ 10,500,000

Revenue Fire Branch 1,500,000 £ 1,500,000

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,475,000 £ 1,475,000

Branches 23,675,000 £ 23,675,000

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, November 17.
 Stmr. Iwaland, Gregory, from Koloa, with passengers.
 Stmr. Kilauea, Thompson, from Waimea, with 63 bags taro and 5 pkgs. sundries.
 Am. schr. Aloha, Fry, from San Francisco, with 2,000 tons gen. mdse., consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

Saturday, November 18.

Stmr. Noeua, Wyman, from Honolulu, with 46 pkgs. sundries.
 Stmr. Maui, McDonald, from Kailua, with 180 cords wood and 90 head cattle, consigned to Hustace & Co.
 Stmr. Mikahala, Peterson, from Makawili, with passengers and 58 pkgs. furniture, 28 pkgs. sundries.
 Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa.
 Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Maui and Hawaii ports, with passengers and 202 sheep, 52 head cattle, 63 hogs, 51 hides, 25 sks. bones, 286 sacks potatoes, 56 sacks corn, 50 sacks sugar, 168 pkgs. sundries.

Sunday, November 19.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 12 hrs. from Kailua: 184 sacks potatoes, 162 sacks corn, 255 sacks taro, 223 pkgs. sundries, 28 pkgs. hides, 114 hogs.
 Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, 10 hrs. from Nawiliwili: 250 sheep, 46 bags taro and 75 pkgs. sundries.
 U. S. stmr. Solace, Dunlap, 8 days from San Francisco, en route to Manila.

Monday, November 20.

Slp. Kaluani, from Pearl Lochs.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, November 17.
 Am. stmr. China, Seabury, Yokohama.
 Stmr. Waialeale, Green, Kapaa.
 U. S. stmr. Pennsylvania, Broomhead, Manila.
 U. S. stmr. Olympia, Trowbridge, Manila.

Saturday, November 18.

Stmr. Iwaland, Gregory, Makawili.
 Stmr. Nihua, Thompson, Ekele.
 Stmr. Kilauea, Thompson, Lahaina.
 U. S. stmr. Conemaugh, Storrs, Manila.
 U. S. stmr. Leelanaw, Roberts, Manila.

Monday, November 20.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.
 Stmr. Lehua, Parker, Kaunakakai.
 Stmr. Mokoli, Sachs, Kamalo.

ISLAND PORTS.

HILO—Arrived, Nov. 16, Am. bkt. Archer, Calhoun, 25 days from San Francisco, 1,900 tons mdse., 21 head stock, to H. Hackfeld & Co. Passengers—C. Robinson, H. C. Whitehouse, Sailed, Nov. 11, schr. Nokomis, for Pt. Townsend in ballast; Nov. 16, bk. Roderick Dhu, for San Francisco. Passengers—Mrs. Wise and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher and child, G. A. Turner, E. Turner, M. Owens.
KAHULUI—Arrived, prior to Nov. 15, schr. H. C. Wright, from Kilauea with guano.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per schr. Aloha, November 17.—Carl Ahm.
 From San Francisco, per bk. Mauna Ala, November 16.—Thomas F. Kelley.
 From Makawili, per stmr. Iwaland, November 16.—Mrs. Comstock, Mrs. M. Rego, Mrs. G. Pereira, Mrs. J. Pereira, Mrs. Medeiros, three deck passengers.
 From Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, November 18.—W. H. Rice, Phillip Rice, L. A. Thurston, J. T. Moir, Rev. O. H. Gulick, Rev. J. Leaningham, Miss Jessie Totpsich, Miss M. Baker, F. M. Wakefield, Jaa. Haisel, W. B. Townsend, Miss O. Little, A. Weill, W. H. Barth, E. Lindsay, E. Bader, J. M. Horner, A. B. Lindsay, H. Wincke, wife, child and maid, Mrs. K. K. Pun and daughter, E. E. Olding, J. H. McKeen, V. Olen Man, E. C. Schneider, W. Oakley, W. H. Cornwell, Miss H. Taylor, Miss H. Taylor, C. A. Graham, H. Dickerman, A. P. Boller, W. H. Babbitt and fifty-six deck passengers.
 From Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, November 19.—P. R. Isenberg, Miss H. Wood, Mrs. W. H. Rice, Jr., H. Morrison, A. Cropp, J. M. Lydgate, O. R. Ewart, S. K. Oliver, A. Fernandez and wife, J. Anderson, J. Gandall, J. Clark, F. W. Meier, S. T. Kee, J. K. Kaewi and sixty-eight on deck.
 From Honolulu, per stmr. Noeua, November 18.—H. Louisson.
 From Kailua, per stmr. Maui, November 18.—C. Weir.
 From Makawili, per stmr. Mikahala, November 18.—H. P. Faye, Miss M. Kaudeen, James Scott and family, Mrs. C. H. Dasher, Mr. Hallaway.
 From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, November 18.—Miss S. Schubert, Mr. Wegesend.
 From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, November 19.—H. A. Baldwin, wife two children and two servants, Miss Curtis, J. R. Higby, E. R. Hendry, Mrs. J. W. Waldron, child and servant, T. F. Sanborn, wife and child, R. Pursey, J. N. Williams, D. C. Lindsay and wife, C. Lennox, L. M. Vettesen, J. D. Lovenson, C. Afong, Awana, W. K. Hutchinson, Mrs. Borba and child, Miss A. Merry, C. H. Dickey, J. S. McCandless, Mrs. H. Waterhouse, Jr., J. Blackie, F. W. Kohl, H. Hayseiden, wife, child and servant, Mrs. C. Amoon and child, G. C. Wood and fifty-two deck.

Departed.

For San Francisco, per ship George Curtis, November 16.—Mrs. Hewitt.
 For San Francisco, per bkg. J. D. Sprache, November 16.—P. F. Ryan and wife, R. McCubbin.
 For China and Japan, per stmr. China, November 17.—A. S. Young, W. H. Howe, D. M. Baldwin, Mrs. Lee D. Miller, H. J. McDonald, Kum Yok.
 The tug Iroquois is preparing for her survey trip to Midway Islands. A detail of scientific cable surveyors are expected on the Australia Wednesday.

BY AUTHORITY.

E. W. Estep, Esq., has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

ALEX. YOUNG,
 Minister of the Interior,
 Interior Office, Nov. 14, 1899.
 2125-21

Tuesday, November 28th, 1899, being a National Holiday, all Government Offices throughout the Republic, will be closed on that day.

ALEX. YOUNG,
 Minister of the Interior,
 Interior Office, Nov. 10, 1899.
 5387 2124

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

In conformity with Section 2024 of the Civil Code, all Corporations are hereby notified to make a full and accurate exhibit of the state of their affairs for the year ending December 31, 1899, such exhibit to be filed in the Interior Department on or before the 31st day of January, 1900.

Blank forms for this purpose will be furnished upon application to the Interior Office.

Upon failure of any corporation to present the exhibit within the time required, the Minister of the Interior will, either himself or by one or more commissioners appointed by him, call for the production of the books and papers of the corporation and examine its officers touching its affairs under oath.

ALEX. YOUNG,
 Minister of the Interior,
 Interior Office, November 11th, 1899.
 2124-14t

AUCTION SALE OF AWA LICENSES.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 18, Chapter 64 of the Session Laws of 1896, one Awa License for each District of the several Islands, will be sold at Public Auction, between the 1st and 7th day of December, 1899.

Each license to be for the term of one year from the first day of January, 1900.

The upset price will be as follows:
 For the District of Honolulu.....\$1,000.00
 For the District of Hilo..... 500.00
 For the District of Waialua..... 500.00
 For the District of Lahaina..... 250.00
 For each other District..... 100.00

The Licenses for the Districts of Honolulu, Koolau, Koolauloa, Waialua and Ewa and Waianae on the Island of Oahu, will be sold at the front entrance of the Executive Building on Wednesday, the 6th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.

Those for the Islands of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai will be sold in the respective Districts of those Islands, upon such day and date within the limit of time fixed by law, as shall be designated by the several Sheriffs or their deputies. Due notice of date and place of sale will be given by posters in each of the said Districts.

A cash deposit of twenty-five per cent. of the amount of the successful bid will be required on the fall of the hammer, said deposit to be forfeited to the Government if the full amount of the bid is not paid within five days from the day of sale.

ALEX. YOUNG,
 Minister of the Interior,
 Interior Office, November 10, 1899.
 5387 2124

NOTICE TO FRUIT IMPORTERS.

Owing to a pest discovered by the Government Entomologist, Prof. A. Koebele, called the Mediterranean fly and which is doing much damage to the fruits in the Australian colonies and South Sea Islands, notice is hereby given by the Board of Agriculture and Forestry that the importation of fruits from the Australian colonies and the South Sea Islands is strictly forbidden.

DAVID HAUGHS,
 Secretary and Commissioner of Agriculture,
 Honolulu, Nov. 4, 1899.
 5382 2122-1m

ANNUAL MEETING.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Union Mill Company, Limited, held at the Company's office in Kohala, November 6, 1899, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

J. Renton President
 H. Renton Vice President
 T. R. Walker Treasurer
 H. Renton Secretary
 T. R. Keyworth Auditor

H. H. RENTON,
 Secretary Union Mill Co., Ltd.
 2124-3t

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Au Hoy and Chow King Sun of Hongkong, China, are admitted as partners in our firm, and that Wong Wai Foy and Wong Sang, both of Hongkong, China, have withdrawn from our firm.
 WING WO YAI & CO.
 PER CHOCK TONG and HONG CHEE, Managers.
 Honolulu, Nov. 10, 1899. 2124-4t

Administrator's Sale.

ESTATE OF

James I. Dowsett, Deceased.

The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of JAMES I. DOWSETT, deceased, gives notice that, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, he will sell at public auction at the salesrooms of James F. Morgan, Honolulu,

On Saturday, the 16th Day of December 1899,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

All of the following property:

LEILEHUA RANCH.

Consisting of following leases: "Waihanae-uka," "Pouhala" and "Waikakala," as by survey made by W. D. Alexander in Crown Land Book of Surveys, pages 160, 161 and 162, containing an area of 15,378 acres, leased by Commissioners of Crown Lands to Henry E. Whitney (and assigned to the late J. I. Dowsett) for thirty years from January 14th, 1882, at yearly rental of \$500.00 payable semi-annually.

Lease of KALENA made by Mrs. Kahanu Meek to the late J. I. Dowsett for fifteen years from September 1st, 1889, at a yearly rental of \$200.00 payable semi-annually.

TOGETHER with all cattle and horses on the above lands, consisting of about 1,500 head Cattle and 25 head Horses.

There are on this land all Buildings, Pens, Etc., necessary for carrying on a first-class ranch.

NANAKULI.

As per survey described in Crown Land Book of Surveys, page 158, by W. D. Alexander, containing an area of 3,421 acres, leased by Commissioners of Crown Lands to Henry E. Whitney (and assigned to the late J. I. Dowsett) for thirty years from 28th day of February, 1882, at a yearly rental of \$570.00 payable semi-annually.

TOGETHER with this lease will be sold 250 head Cattle.

ALEA.

As described in Crown Land Book of Surveys, page 163, survey made by C. J. Lyons, area 1,175 acres, leased by Crown Land Commissioners to Henry E. Whitney (and assigned to the late J. I. Dowsett) for thirty years from January 1st, 1882, at a yearly rental of \$250.00 payable semi-annually.

All that portion of Alea which lies between Oahu Railway and Land Company track and 650 feet altitude has been leased and rent paid in advance for the full term of this lease. Excepting (1st) about 6-1-3 acres, rice land formerly leased to Kam Tow and for which he is now paying a yearly rental of \$150.00; (2d) lease to Hop Sing (now expired) containing three acres, more or less (formerly used as a fishing station) at the Alea depot, and now in possession of Honolulu Sugar Company, and for which they paid a yearly rental of \$200.00 last year.

AIEA FISHERY is rented for \$45.00 a year.

Containing an area of about 16,980 acres, leased by Kamehameha III. to William Jarrett for fifty years from August 1st, 1851, at a yearly rental of \$700.

One undivided half of this lease is assigned to J. I. Dowsett for the full term of the lease expiring August 1st, 1901.

One undivided half is assigned to George Galbraith and by him subleased to J. I. Dowsett at a yearly rental of \$1,500 payable half-yearly, in addition to the rent payable under the original lease. This sub-lease expires May 1st, 1901.

There are 600 acres of this land leased to Waihanae Sugar Company for the full term of the original lease at a yearly rental of \$3,600 payable half-yearly.

There are on this land all Buildings, Pens, Etc., necessary for carrying on a first-class cattle ranch.

There will be sold together with this lease 2,000 head Cattle and about 150 head Horses, all of which are now running on this land.

KAHAUHIKI.

As per survey in the Book of Crown Lands, page 190, containing an area of 1,344 acres; also the Fish Pond "Well" leased by Commissioners of Crown Lands to J. I. Dowsett for twenty-five years from July 1st, 1885, at a yearly rental of \$800.00 payable semi-annually.

The Fish Pond and Rice Land at Kahauiiki is leased to Sarepta A. Gulick (and assigned to John Antonio) for twenty-three years from July 2d, 1890, for a yearly rental of \$600.00 payable semi-annually.

A portion of Kahauiiki lying between the Oahu Railway and Land Company track and Government road and adjoining Kalili is leased to Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company for 17½ years from January 2d, 1896, at a yearly rental of \$200.00.

The mauka portion of Kahauiiki is leased to John Grace (and assigned to Star Dairy) for eleven years from July 1st, 1897, at a yearly rental of \$1,000, payable quarterly.

There is reserved from the Star Dairy lease a portion of Kahauiiki adjoining the Kalili boundary and running 500 feet along the Government road and 700 feet deep.

also the Ill. of Kunana and its Fisheries; and all the land above or mauka of an imaginary line drawn three miles mauka of and parallel with the old Government road; also one acre of Taro Land in the locality known as Kaneheli.

All that portion of Halawa lying between the Oahu Railway and Land Company track and an altitude of 650 feet has been leased and rent paid in advance for full term of the lease.

Excepting (1st) lease dated September 28th, 1885, for twenty years from September 1st, 1885, to Chim Lau Chong and others and now assigned to Honolulu Sugar Company, containing 47 82-100 acres Rice Land, for which they pay a yearly rental of \$1,000.00 semi-annually; (2d) lease dated January 1st, 1899, to Chulan & Co., for twenty years from September 1st, 1888, and now assigned to Honolulu Sugar Company, containing 65 74-100 acres Rice Land, for which they pay a yearly rental of \$1,000.00 semi-annually; (3d) lease dated November 27th, 1897, for ten years from September 1st, 1888, to Chow Ah Fo for 17 82-100 acres Rice Land at a yearly rental of \$90.00 payable semi-annually; (4th) and all of that part of Makapapa pad dock as is not arable and which is fit for pasturage.

A portion of Halawa, containing 780 acres, lying mauka or below the Oahu Railway and Land Company track, has also been leased to the Honolulu Sugar Company and rent paid in advance for the full term of this lease.

One small Fish Pond, known as Waihalo, and House Lot on the beach at Halawa is leased to John DeFries for 11½ years from March 1st, 1897, at a yearly rental of \$50.00.

Terms cash, U. S. gold coin.
 Conveyances at expense of purchaser.
 J. I. DOWSETT,
 Administrator Est. of J. I. Dowsett.

STAMPS WANTED.

TO ANYONE WHO WILL MAIL me, postage paid, 500 used Hawaiian stamps, no matter what denomination, in good condition, I will mail, postage paid, 6 nice photographs of California views, 6x8, mounted. These pictures represent scenes in the Sierra Nevada mountains, California, and will be a pleasure to anyone. Give correct address. Mail all stamps to
 W. DENKER,
 San Jose, Santa Clara Co., California.
 2126-1m

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the shareholders of the Kipahulu Sugar Co., held this day at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

J. F. Hackfeld President
 J. C. Pfleger Vice President
 H. Isenberg Treasurer
 Ed. Suhr Secretary
 W. Pfotenbauer Auditor
 ED. SUHR,
 Acting Secretary.
 Honolulu, Nov. 1, 1899. 2121

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Koloa Sugar Company, held this day, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

Paul Isenberg President
 A. W. C. Cropp Vice President
 J. F. Hackfeld Treasurer
 T. W. Hobron Secretary
 W. Pfotenbauer Auditor
 ED. SUHR,
 Acting Secretary.
 Honolulu, Nov. 1, 1899. 2122-4w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed administrator of the estate of J. C. Strow, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said J. C. Strow, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned at his office at Fort street, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated, Honolulu, Oct. 27, 1899.
 J. S. WALKER,
 Administrator of the Estate of J. C. Strow, Deceased. 2120-4t

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Kukui Plantation Co., held this day, October 31, 1899, at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

J. M. Horner President
 A. Horner Vice President
 J. F. Hackfeld Treasurer
 Ed. Suhr Secretary
 Robt. Horner Auditor
 ED. SUHR,
 Secretary.
 2121-8t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of James R. Holt, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased, Intestate.

Petition having been filed by Helen A. Holt, widow of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to said Helen A. Holt, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 22d day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, November 16, 1899.
 By the Court:
 GEORGE LUCAS,
 Clerk. 2125-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—

Samuel M. Damon et al., trustees under the will of B. P. Bishop, deceased, vs. J. M. Dowsett, administrator of the estate of J. I. Dowsett, deceased, and sixteen others.—At Chambers.

The Republic of Hawaii to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon J. M. Dowsett, administrator of the estate of J. I. Dowsett, deceased, Phoebe Makee Raymond, J. H. Raymond, Edward Dowsett, Mary Parish, Z. Parish, Alexander Dowsett, Annie Brenham, R. B. Brenham, Elizabeth J. Parker, David A. Dowsett, Rowena Dowsett, Samuel Dowsett, Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett, Madeline Dowsett and Annie Dowsett, defendants, to appear ten days after service hereof, if they reside on the Island of Oahu, otherwise twenty days after service, before such Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit as shall be sitting at Chambers in the courtroom at the Judiciary building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to answer the annexed bill to foreclose mortgage and for a receiver, of Samuel M. Damon and four others, trustees under the will of B. P. Bishop, deceased, and have you then and there this writ with your return thereon.

WITNESS the First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 13th day of June, 1899.
 GEORGE LUCAS,
 Clerk.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said court ordered that service be made upon said non-resident defendants, Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett and R. B. Brenham, by publication of the same, and continuance of the hearing of said cause until the 30th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Honolulu, October 24, 1899.
 GEORGE LUCAS,
 Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN EQUITY.

Samuel M. Damon, Joseph O. Carter, William O. Smith, Charles M. Hyde and William F. Allen, trustees under the will of B. P. Bishop, deceased, Plaintiffs, vs. J. M. Dowsett, Administrator of the Estate of J. I. Dowsett, deceased, Phoebe Makee Raymond, J. H. Raymond, Edward Dowsett, Mary Parish, Z. Parish, Alexander Dowsett, Annie Brenham, R. B. Brenham, Elizabeth J. Parker, David A. Dowsett, Rowena Dowsett, Samuel Dowsett, Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett, Madeline Dowsett and Annie Dowsett, Defendants.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage and For a Receiver.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.
 Whereas, it appears by affidavit that Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett and R. B. Brenham, certain of the defendants in the above entitled suit, are necessary parties to said suit, and that they have been residents in the Republic of Hawaii but have removed therefrom;

It is ordered that service upon said defendants may be made by publication of the summons issued in said suit; and that said summons shall be published in the Hawaiian Gazette twice each week from the 27th day of October, A. D. 1899, to the 30th day of January, A. D. 1900; and that a copy of the summons and petition of said suit be deposited in the postoffice addressed to each of said defendants at his or her last place of residence; or that personal service of a copy of said petition and summons be made upon said defendants out of the Republic.

Dated, Honolulu, October 24, A. D. 1899.
 [Seal] A. PERRY,
 First Judge of the Circuit Court for the First Judicial Circuit.
 Attest: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
 2019-28t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—

M. C. Aldrich, H. B. King, H. S. Swinton, H. M. Seal and N. Brown, vs. W. C. King, his next friend, vs. P. E. Haasinger, A. M. Turton and H. E. Ross and D. K. Brown.—At Chambers.

The Republic of Hawaii to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Douglas K. Brown to appear ten days after service hereof, if he reside on the Island of Oahu, otherwise twenty days after service, before such Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit as shall be sitting at Chambers in the courtroom at the Judiciary building in Honolulu, to answer the annexed Bill of Complaint of Mary C. Aldrich et al., and have you then and there this writ with your return thereon.

Witness the First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 24th day of October, 1899.
 (Sig.) GEORGE LUCAS,
 Clerk. 2119-3mos.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Mary S. Ellis, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Administratrix of the Estate of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her from all further responsibility as such Administratrix, it is ordered that Monday, the 11th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the courtroom of the said Court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.
 Honolulu, November 7, 1899.
 By the Court:

GEORGE LUCAS,
 Clerk. 2123-31t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—

Elizabeth K. Freeth vs. George D. Freeth. (2 stamps)

The Republic of Hawaii to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon George D. Freeth, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the November term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 6th day of November next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Elizabeth K. Freeth, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition, and have you then and there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

WITNESS Hon. A. Perry, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 17th day of October, 1899.
 (Signed) GEORGE LUCAS,
 Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and faithful copy of the original summons, and that said cause was ordered continued to the February (1900) term of said court.

J. A. THOMPSON,
 Clerk Circuit Court, First Judicial Circuit.
 Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 11, 1899.
 2124-61t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—

In the